

The Kingston Daily Freeman.

VOL. XVIII.—NO. 1. — WITH SUPPLEMENT. CITY OF KINGSTON (RONDOUT, P. O.) N. Y., THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 18, 1888. WITH SUPPLEMENT. — WHOLE NO. 5,210.

Chapter II.

FALL

Announcement

By Crosby & Ennist, No. 2 & 4 Union

Now as the chilling winds of Autumn are advancing and all nature is beginning to assume the sombre garb we are reminded that we too much prepare clothing suitable to the approaching cold season, to shield ourselves from the wintry blasts which will soon be upon us. In order to meet the wants of Ladies, Misses and Children we have laid in an immense stock of JACKETS, WRAPS and COATS which we offer at prices from 20 PER CENT to 25 PER CENT, less than former rates. As we did not carry any old stock over, our goods are new and desirable in quality and style. Made up in the latest fashion from the best selected goods. We guarantee perfect satisfaction in every particular. We are also prepared to meet all wants in Dress Goods, Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves and Domestic of all kinds. We still adhere to "live and let live" prices and respectfully ask an inspection of our stock before buying elsewhere.

CROSBY & ENNIST,

Nos. 2 & 4 Union-Ave., Rondout, N. Y.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Pads, Pencils, Rulers, Book Bags, Pencil Cases. All books covered free, when bought at

S. L. DRAKE'S,

29 Wall-Street 29

KINGSTON, N. Y.

Stebbins, Brodhead & Van Wageningen

Store Improvements Complete.

LOTS OF

NEW GOODS!

Bargain Day

Every day in the week except Sunday.

Stebbins, Brodhead & Van Wageningen,

168 Strand and 21 Ferry-St.

O. and O. TEA

The Choicest Tea Ever Offered.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

A MOST DELICIOUS BEVERAGE. TRY IT

It is the HIGHEST GRADE TEA, picked from the best plantations and guaranteed absolutely pure and free from adulterations or coloring matter. The packages are hermetically sealed and warranted full weight. It is more economical in use than the lower grades.

ORIENTAL and OCCIDENTAL TEA CO., LTD.,

Head Office, 35 Burlington St., New-York.

For sale by all Grocers.

E. N. PARISH, Rondout, A. A. C. R. STYLES, Kingston.

George L. Wachmeyer,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Fine and Medium Grade

FURNITURE

—OF—

Every Description

178 The Strand, Rondout, N. Y.

—ALSO—

General Furnishing

UNDERTAKER

—AND—

PRACTICAL EMBALMER

Telephone Call 4. Residence 1 Home-Street.

NIGHT and DAY CALLS

Promptly and Personally Attended To.

NOTES ON NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Republican county ticket is a good one from top to bottom. Active work will elect every candidate on the ticket.

THERE should be active work in every town and ward in this county from now until the 6th of November. Every Republican candidate should be elected, and this can only be done by earnest and effective work.

THE Democrats of Clinton county have named Charles E. Martin for the Assembly. George S. Weed having refused to pull his party through because of its free trade position on the tariff. The Weeds are "out of politics" this year, and Clinton county will elect the Republican candidate by its normal majority of 2,000.

WARNER MILLER has spoken in thirty-five counties of the state and is going to speak in the remaining twenty-five before the campaign closes. He has had the biggest and most enthusiastic meetings ever addressed by a gubernatorial candidate. Before election day more than half the voters in the state will have seen and heard him. It is this kind of work that is going to win, for Mr. Miller's presence and speech commend him.

NEW YORK sporting men of the Democratic persuasion are just now kept very busy deciding even bets on Cleveland's election. John D. Townsend yesterday backed squarely down from a \$10,000 bet which he offered Stephen French several weeks ago, and which the latter was prepared to accept. After infinite persuasion Mr. Townsend consented to put up \$2,500. A \$10,000 bet on Harrison by W. E. Hayes went begging last night, though E. B. Seaver of Boston had previously proposed to meet it.

ALL the candied fruit factories in California with a single small exception have closed because of the placing of candied fruits on the free list in the Mills bill. This industry was peculiarly beneficial to the back counties, where access to the markets with fruits in their natural state was so difficult as to make their production unprofitable. It also gave employment to several thousand people. The chief competitor in this line of production is France, the peasant population of which work for \$4 or \$5 a week.

THE registration in New York yesterday brought the total for the first two days up to 186,792, against 152,344 for the first two days in 1884. This would indicate an increase over the vote of 1884 of about 23 per cent, or a total of about 275,000. Divided in the same proportion as in that year, it would give the Democrats 164,600 and the Republicans 111,400. These are not to be the proportions of the division, however, for at least 10,000 voters who were Democrats in 1884 are training in the ranks of Harrison and Protection.

FIFTY thousand Indiana workmen, under the auspices of the Knights of Labor, will call upon General Harrison in Indianapolis next Thursday, and the number is likely to reach 75,000. At first it was planned to have half a dozen states represented, but it was discovered that the crowd would be too large for Indianapolis to entertain it. The program includes a grand parade and mass meetings all over the city. The event will serve to convince the country several days before election that Indiana is not a doubtful state.

WARNER MILLER gave attention to a Democratic campaign falsehood in his speech at Poughkeepsie last night. It had been issued in the form of a circular by William Osborn, Secretary of the Wine and Spirit Traders' Club, and charges that Mr. Miller said at Warsaw on the 9th inst.: "License high or low is vicious in principle and powerless as a remedy, and cannot be granted without sin." Mr. Miller explained that this was a quotation from a prohibition banner hung across the street at Warsaw on the evening of the meeting. The New York Times yesterday called attention to the same fact, and quoted from its issue of the 10th inst. a contradiction of Osborn's statement, which he claimed to have published on the authority of that paper. The Times severely remarked that "any statement that may hereafter emanate from Mr. William Osborn, Secretary," will not deserve the least attention unless corroborated.

MAYOR HEWITT took good care of his canvass yesterday. Placards offering \$25,000 reward for the detection and conviction of persons guilty of false registration in New-York or Brooklyn had been prepared by the Republican State Committee and the money deposited in the Garfield National Bank. At the meeting of the Police Board yesterday a motion to have these placards distributed by the police, an amendment to permit the exhibition of the placards at the police stations and polling places on the days of registration and election, and another amendment to let the police distribute and protect the placards, were all voted down by the two Democratic members of the Board, both Mr. Hewitt's appointees. Mr. Hewitt is thus put on record as favoring Democratic fraud to aid in his own re-election. The offer, however, is so well advertised by the incident that fraud will be made very dangerous.

THE Sun insists that Gov. Hill is a practical temperance man because he abstains from intoxicating drinks himself. This is not an uncommon or extraordinary virtue. It may be due to the absence of a native appetite for intoxicants, to his simple New-England training, or to some physical or mental disease that makes indulgence dangerous. Your true temperance man is he who refuses to put the cup to his neighbor's lips, who teaches temperance by his public as well as private life. We remember that when the Legislature passed a bill to abolish the unlicensed saloon in the Capitol which could not be suppressed by the Excise Board of Albany because the city had no jurisdiction over property owned by the state, the Governor vetoed it on the ground that it would prohibit him from giving a glass of liquor to a friend in the executive chamber. This was an admission that he himself kept liquor in a building owned by the state. The man who does this, and yet sets himself up as a temperance example, lays claim to a virtue that he does not possess. We believe Mr. Tweed, the political teacher of Hill, used to proclaim himself a paragon of honesty. Mr. Hill doth protest too much.

RESOLVED TO ADJOURN.

The Law Makers at Washington Take Action.

PRAIRIE FIRES IN DAKOTA.

Great Havoc Has Been Wrought By Fierce Flames.

AN S. OF V. COURT MARTIAL

Finds a Prominent Ex-Commander-in-Chief Guilty.

WILLIAM AT POMPEII.

An Excavation Was Made in His Presence.

WHAT GERMAN DOCTORS SAY

In Reference to the Post Mortem Examination of the Late Emperor Frederick.

By Telegram to The Freeman.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—In the Senate today the resolution for a recess from next Saturday to November 19 was taken up and Mr. Paddock moved to amend it by making the recess begin on October 27 and end on November 12. Mr. Allison said he had consulted Senators on both sides of the Chamber and thought the prevailing opinion was in favor of adjournment until the first Monday in December.

Mr. Brown offered a resolution for final adjournment of this session at 1 o'clock next Saturday. Much was said pro and con on the tariff. Then Allison said he would accept Mr. Brown's amendment. A majority of the Democrats voted in the affirmative, while a majority of the Republicans voted no.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Farquhar Frees His Mind as to a Skeleton House and Skeleton Business.

By Telegram to The Freeman.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—In the House today Mr. Cox, of New-York, occupied the Chair. Mr. Farquhar, of New-York, arose and called the Chair's attention to the fact that the Speaker, who had been treated to cause the journal to be read on the appearance of a quorum. He was unwilling that certain members should absent themselves, while others, like himself, had remained here since December. There had been one or two motions to adjourn, which had been treated somewhat capriciously, and it was time that the House should come to some reasonable agreement as to whether members should be parties to a political game, or whether they should adjourn properly and in order. He believed that the Speaker of the House, whatever his engagements might be elsewhere, and there was no reason for his absence on account of sickness, should preside over the skeleton House as long as members were willing to stay and transact skeleton business. He felt it was not only a disgrace, but an affront to the intelligence of the Congress to have two insignificantly attended bodies waiting patiently the movements of political parties.

Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, demanded the regular order, and the Speaker pro tem directed the Clerk to read the journal, but Mr. Farquhar objected, and called attention to the fact that there was no quorum present. The Speaker pro tem and the Chair had not counted the House and could not tell officially whether there was a quorum present or not. The present occupant of the Chair did not like to rule on the question so as to change the universal practice.

Mr. Farquhar—"Is the custom 'greater than the rule'?" The Speaker pro tem—"The custom of the House is sometimes the rule." Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, thought that the presumption was in favor of a quorum. The proceeding of the gentleman from New-York was unheard of and his criticism unprecedented.

Mr. Farquhar remarked that he could take care of his own motions.

The journal was then read and the Speaker pro tem said that without objection the journal would stand approved.

The Speaker pro tem—"Does the gentleman move an amendment?" Mr. Taylor—"I do not. I object."

The Speaker pro tem—"The question is on approving the journal."

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MORE PRAIRIE FIRES IN DAKOTA.

Great Damage Done Near Lake Mandan; Now East of Court House.

BISMARCK, Dak., Oct. 18.—A sweeping prairie fire has done great damage in the neighborhood of Lake Mandan, Oliver County. Heavy clouds of smoke were observed in that direction Monday, and a furious west wind commenced blowing, which carried the fire in the direction of Square Butte, the dry grass burning all through Tuesday night. Yesterday morning the wind again rose, when an unburned rift, bearing down upon Sanger, was seen to be the fire. It appeared for a time as if the Oliver County Court house would go up in smoke. The huge column of flame swept by and the whitened walls of the Court House could be seen intact, though several outside buildings and hay stacks were consumed. As no one has been over the River since the fire the amount of damage has not been ascertained, though from the force of the wind the loss must have been great.

EMPEROR WILLIAM AT POMPEII.

Excavation Made in His Presence; Valuable Objects Were Unearthed.

By Telegram to The Freeman.

NAPLES, Oct. 18.—Emperor William went to Pompeii this morning. He was attired in an Italian Admiral's uniform. An order of the day has been issued to the Navy, which states that Emperor William and King Humbert expressed much gratification with the appearance of the Navy at the review yesterday.

The Emperor was intensely interested in everything he saw at Pompeii, especially in an excavation made in his presence, during the progress of which several valuable bronze objects were unearthed. These were presented to the Emperor as souvenirs of his visit. In accepting them His Majesty said: "This is the most pleasant incident of my tour."

The Emperor and King Humbert returned to Naples at noon.

[Hon. Warner Miller will discuss the leading issues of the campaign in the Academy of Music this City, Tuesday evening, October 23.]

By Telegram to The Freeman.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Hon. Adolphus F. Hitchcock, died yesterday, at his home in Kingsbury, Washington County, aged 85 years. In 1847 and in 1867 he represented the Second Assembly District of Washington County in the State Legislature and he was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867.

By Telegram to The Freeman.

BUFFALO, Oct. 18.—R. M. Hunt, of New-York, was today re-elected President of the American Institute of Architects; and A. J. Blorr, of New-York, Secretary, and O. P. Hatfield, of New-York, Treasurer.

By Telegram to The Freeman.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—A local paper says N. C. Goodwin, comedian, was privately married here a few days ago to Miss Baker, who is described as "a society woman from the East."

By Telegram to The Freeman.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Last evening W. H. Robnett, an imported grip man from Kansas City, was fearfully beaten and kicked by five unknown men.

THE STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

Financial Domes on Wall-Street To-Day.

By Telegram to The Freeman.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The stock market exhibited the usual moderate business at the opening this morning.

The closing quotations were:

U. S. 4's (registered) 127 1/2 Mem. & Charleston. 82 U. S. 4's (coupons) 127 1/2 Michigan Central. 85 1/2 U. S. 4's (coupons) 127 1/2 N. Y. & W. 100 U. S. 4's (coupons) 127 1/2 N. Y. & W. 100 U. S. 4's (coupons) 127 1/2 N. Y. & W. 100

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COMING CHANGE OF BASE.

What Dominion Government May Do in Near Future.

A CRASH ON THE RAIL.

Two Trains Collide; One Man Killed; Others Injured.

A STANDING ROCK ROMANCE.

The Successful Love Making of An Indian Maiden.

YOUTHFUL BANK RAIDERS.

Precoity in Crime Shown in a West Virginia County.

THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

It Makes the Trip Across the Atlantic in Six Days and Twelve Hours—Other News.

By Telegram to The Freeman.

OTTAWA, Oct. 18.—There is considerable discussion in political circles over an article in the London Free Press of yesterday, advocating the granting to American fishermen of the privilege of transshipping their fish in bond over Canadian railroads, many people inferring that, as the Free Press is a Government organ, it foreshadowed a change of base by the Dominion Government. It is learned, on the highest authority, that the Free Press article was altogether unauthorized and that it in no way indicates the policy of the Government. The line of action of the Government has in no way varied from the stand taken by the Ministers who have spoken on the question since the beginning of the fisheries dispute.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

Lost—At the Academy of Music, last night, a red morocco wallet containing some money and three notes, two of \$400 each and one of \$54 and some cents, together with a check for \$21 on the Dutchess County Agricultural Society and other papers. Party returning to Enoch Carter, Rondout, N. Y., will be suitably rewarded.

For new wagons go to the shop of John M. Mayer. The cheapest shop in the long run.

"THE CHICAGO." S. Staples & Co.'s new bread, is made by an entirely new process.

For new designs and improvements of any kind of vehicles you will not go astray by calling at the shop of J. M. Mayer.

SPECIAL SALE. Of Ladies' Underwear, on Friday, October 13. STURGEON & LEETE.

ATTENTION S. D. COYENDALL, GUN SQUAD. The members of this squad are requested to meet at their headquarters on Thursday evening, Oct. 18, at 7 o'clock sharp, to attend the parade to the residence of Hon. Levi P. Morton. By order of JOHN C. JOHNSON, Capt.

THE YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB, of Rondout, are requested to meet at Club Rooms, Thursday evening, 7:15 o'clock, sharp, to go to Ellerslie, Hon. L. P. Morton's, special boat. By order of CHARLES H. DELAVERGNE, Captain. FREDERICK STEPHAN, Secretary.

HAVE YOU TRIED S. Staples & Co.'s new bread, "The Chicago"? If not, do so.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

Miss Ida Pattison

At residence

99 Hasbrouck-Ave., Rondout.

TO MY

PATRONS AND FRIENDS

—AS I AM—

Going Out

—OF THE—

Dry Goods Business

I am determined to give them a good opportunity to

Buy Goods

—AT—

LESS

THAN

Wholesale Prices.

A Small Lot of

Rose Blankets worth \$6.00 at \$3.00

" " " 5.00 at 2.50

" " " 4.00 at 2.00

" " " 3.00 at 1.50

" " " 2.00 at 1.25

Full 6-4 all wool Dress Flannels worth 75 cents at 50 cents and less.

Double and single shawls at half price.

Woolen underwear for Ladies, Men's and Children wear all less than cost price. Call and get bargains before it's too late as they are going off rapidly.

M. NEWITTER,

Cor. Union-St. and Union-Ave.

SAHLER, REYNOLDS & WEBSTER,

Rondout and Kingston,

MANUFACTURERS OF BEST QUALITY

Wheelbarrows, Well Curb, Spokes, Axe and Hammer Handles, Carriage Cushions, and General Forging.

JUST RECEIVED

First invoice of our order for

1237 HORSE BLANKETS

—AND—

LAP ROBES

—To Be Sold—

Below the Market.

A Complete Assortment of Hardware at bottom prices. A full line of Guns at Kingston Store.

Below the Market.

A Complete Assortment of Hardware at bottom prices. A full line of Guns at Kingston Store.

Of Ladies' Underwear, on Friday, October 19. STURGEON & LEETE.

NOW IS THE TIME

TO BUY YOUR

Parlor Stoves.

The Famous

Gold Coin

BASE BURNER.

Is still the leader. Also an elaborate variety of

Kingston Daily Freeman.

KINGSTON, N. Y., OCTOBER 18, 1888.

Weather Indications.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Indications for Friday: Rain or snow, warmer, northerly winds.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS

For President of the United States,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
OF Indiana.

For Vice-President of the United States,
LEVI P. MORTON,
OF New York.

For Governor,
WARNER MILLER,
OF Berkshire.

For Lieutenant Governor,
STEPHEN V. R. CRUGER,
OF New York.

For Judge of the Court of Appeals,
WILLIAM H. RUSSELL,
OF New York.

For Sheriff,
JAMES E. PHINNEY,
OF Kingston.

For County Clerk,
EDGAR D. RUSSELL,
OF Kingston.

For Superintendent of Poor,
SILAS S. SEXTON,
OF New York.

For Comptroller,
ALBERT CARR,
OF Kingston.

For Justice of Sessions,
JOHN HORTON,
OF Shawangunk.

For Member of Assembly—1st Dist.,
GEORGE A. DAVIDSON,
OF Saugerties.

For Member of Assembly—2d Dist.,
CHARLES T. COUTANT,
OF Esopus.

For Member of Assembly—3d Dist.,
GEORGE DEPUY,
OF New Paltz.

For Representative in Congress,
CHARLES J. KNAPP,
OF Delaware.

FOR ELECTIONS AT LARGE,
WILLIAM H. S. STRANAHAN, OF Cayuga
JAMES S. STRANAHAN, OF Kings.

FOR DISTRICT ELECTIONS.

District. 1. Read Benedict. District. 2. James A. Burden.

District. 3. Gustave A. John. District. 4. E. A. Durand, Jr.

District. 5. Nelson J. Gates. District. 6. Edward C. Ellis.

District. 7. James W. Birgit. District. 8. Frank S. Whitehead.

District. 9. C. D. Burroughs, Jr. District. 10. William L. Proctor.

District. 11. Andrew B. Rogers. District. 12. John J. Cooper.

District. 13. L. S. Burroughs, Jr. District. 14. Edward A. Brown.

District. 15. William H. T. Rogers. District. 16. Benjamin Flagler.

District. 17. Edwin E. McAlpin. District. 18. Richard A. Elmer.

District. 19. David E. Ford. District. 20. Clinton McDougall.

District. 21. William Brodhead. District. 22. Albert M. Patterson.

District. 23. David E. Ford. District. 24. Augustus Frank.

District. 25. J. Thomas Stearns. District. 26. Philip Becker.

District. 27. Wm. P. Richardson. District. 28. Benjamin Flagler.

District. 29. John E. Winslow. District. 30. Asher Miner.

District. 31. Thomas Cornell.

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lantic to the British government with the information that no harm was intended, and the response to this was a dispatch to the Canadian authorities advising them to offer no resistance to any apparently hostile demonstrations by the United States. A sham battle and a sham American victory should not, after these developments, deceive any intelligent voter. It is evidently a part of the plan of campaign, in which England is as deeply interested as the people of the United States. The control of our markets for the next twenty years would amply compensate England for the humiliation of a pretended naval defeat.

CHEAP, NASTY AND VICIOUS.

The degradation of the liquor trade will be the result of Gov. Hill's policy. He stands in the way, not merely of the enactment of more wholesome liquor legislation, but of the proper enforcement of the liquor law already in existence. He is ready to pardon men convicted of violations of the liquor law. He encourages the patronage of saloons by Democratic organizations, meetings and election boards. The whole power of the executive office of this great state is employed in the encouragement and promotion of the liquor traffic, and in shielding it from the consequences of violations of our mild and not very troublesome laws. Democratic magistrates and prosecuting officers have become imbued with the spirit of the Governor until it is practically impossible to secure conviction for unlawful liquor selling in any Democratic community.

The result is that the trade has become defiant, and little attention is paid to the law. The unlicensed vendor is as safe from prosecution and punishment as the one who pays his fee. The doors of the saloons swing wide open on Sunday, and drunken men justly decent people and church-going men on the streets. The "growler" is worked at all hours of the day and night, and drunkenness at home compels even in quantity and degree with drunkenness in the gin mill. There is not a Democrat in Kingston who dares deny this. The proof is right at his door.

It is the cheap, nasty and vicious saloon that the Governor's policy develops and encourages. The liquor trade is the fountain of all vice. There is not a gambling den, a bawdy house, a cocking man, a resort of pickpockets, thieves, murderers or any class of criminals, in which the bar or the secret tippling room does not play an important part. And the more of these that are set up in the state, the more steadfast and reliable Democrats will be able to count among their friends. These Democrats are now pouring into New York from states that have excluded them either by the enactment of high license laws or by the refusal to grant them licenses because of moral defects in their characters. They are not only multiplying the low saloons of the large cities but are heard of in every considerable town throughout the state. They expect to remain permanently and carry on their unlawful and vicious traffic without molestation. They have heard from Democratic sources that Gov. Hill is invincible and is going to be re-elected, and that he can be relied upon to protect them both against unfavorable legislation and against prosecution for the unlawful conduct of their business under our present laws. As one of them expressed it, the Governor is going to give them "a three years' picnic." After that he was quite sure that they would be able to take care of themselves.

The most extraordinary political phenomenon of the times is the tenacity with which respectable liquor dealers adhere to the fortunes of the Governor who is encouraging this invasion of the unlawful and vicious elements, which are crowding the legalized and law abiding traffic to the wall. What chance has the man who wishes to conduct a decent trade, even though the license fee is low, against the dozen cheap, nasty and vicious saloons around him which add to their places the attractions of pool rooms, gaming tables, cock-pits, prize rings, immoral females, and give away the drinks to those who patronize these "side shows?"

And yet there are probably not a hundred decent liquor dealers in the state who are not "Hill" Democrats ready to swear by this low priced demagogue, this disciple of Tweed, this public peacemaker in the Governor's chair, as their "one true friend."

The votes to be cast for Governor on the 6th of November will determine whether the great state of New York is to become a state of cheap, nasty and vicious saloons, able by their numbers and power to take control of the government and hold it with a recently strengthening grip, or whether it shall have laws that will place it on a moral level with surrounding states and protect it from an invasion of saloons too low and vicious to be tolerated anywhere else in the United States. There can be no wholesome liquor legislation so long as David B. Hill remains Governor, neither can there be any effective enforcement of existing liquor laws. The condition of the traffic in Kingston to-day is to remain the condition just as long as David B. Hill is able to re-elect himself with the aid of the constantly growing liquor vote. Warner Miller has taken his position upon a high license platform, and the people of the state know him too well to be able for a moment to doubt his sincerity and earnestness. His policy is simply a policy of protection for New York against the rejected, disreputable and vicious liquor traffic of the high license states.

CLEVELAND AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.

Here are some more highly interesting figures. The total appropriations for the fiscal year 1889, the last of Grover Cleveland's administration, are \$422,000,000. The total disbursements under Washington's administration of eight years were \$55,426,822.28. During John Adams's four years they were \$43,811,926.64. During Jefferson's eight years they were \$107,686,311.76. During Madison's eight years, which included a four years' war with Great Britain, they were \$255,105,106.08. During Monroe's eight years they were \$188,437,779.49. During John Quincy Adams's four years they were \$97,264,000.42. During Jackson's eight years they were \$223,546,049.41. During VanBuren's four years they were \$137,094,438.34. During Harrison and Tyler's four years they were \$109,187,401.34. During Polk's four years, which included the Mexican war, they were \$206,194,700.57. During Taylor and Fillmore's four years they were \$194,373,493.14. During Pierce's four years they were \$285,638,875.65. During Buchanan's four years they were \$328,183,268.39. One year of Grover Cleveland has cost the country \$100,000,000 more than the whole term of the costliest administration before the war. It has cost within \$40,000,000 of the entire expenditure for the support of the government during the 28 years of Washington, Adams, Jefferson and Madison. It has cost within \$38,000,000 of

THE DESPISED CLEVELAND.

How Democrats Will Talk After Election—

[From the Indianapolis Journal.]

We congratulate the Democrats on one thing: When Grover Cleveland is defeated they can speak their minds about him. For the last three years they have been under a mighty restraint; after the 6th of November they can tell the truth. Cleveland has not been in a position to hear the truth, nor his party in a position to tell it. In a few weeks it will be different; then look out for frankness. Cleveland is undoubtedly the most thoroughly despised man to-day who has ever filled the presidential chair. It is doubtful if he has a disinterested friend in the United States. A man who does not care for friends is not apt to have them. The Southern people despise Cleveland because he did not possess bravery enough to fight for his section. Loyal people of the North despise him because he failed the presidential chair. It is doubtful if he has a disinterested friend in the United States. A man who does not care for friends is not apt to have them. 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POLITICS AND POLITICS.

TO-DAY'S LOCAL BUDGET ABOUT REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS.

Largely Attended Republican Meetings—A Letter From a Standard Poughkeepsie Firm—A Democratic Procession Banned by 27 Saloon Keepers Here.

Free trade means the direct poverty to every workman.

Let every respectable Democrat in this City bear this fact in mind: The Democratic parade, of Tuesday night, was banded by 27 saloon keepers.

How the Democrats of the Seventeenth Congressional District met here to-day and failed to nominate a candidate; how Republicans are at work hereabout; what Hill Democrats have done and are still doing, is told in the 2 columns that follow:

NO NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS.

The Democratic Congressional Convention for the Seventeenth District, comprising the counties of Ulster, Delaware and Greene, met, to-day noon, in the Eagle Hotel, Kingston. The assemblage looked gloomy. It was ascertained that the only delegate who would accept the nomination, several had been spoken of. There was Dr. Kennedy, who, it was said, by his medical reputation and the "substantial" to back it, would sweep the district. He was, however, a candidate. There was C. S. Soop. The hearts of the Democracy at once went out towards Mr. Soop. Mr. Soop, however, was coy. He knows Delaware pretty well, and he knows the Kennedy candidate. Mr. Soop said he was a candidate.

The Convention was finally organized by making William F. Russell, of Saugerties, Chairman and Frank S. Decker, of Greene and S. B. Chapman, of Delaware, Secretaries.

A recess was taken for dinner. Mr. Russell saying that he hoped the gentlemen would decide upon a candidate. After dinner the Convention again met. It was evident that no man could be found to take the nomination. Chairman Russell addressed the Convention. He said that he had planned to run, but that proper energy was not shown by them. "We should not be thrown on our 'beam ends' by an adjournment without a nomination. I am assured the Republican candidate is not a strong man. I am sure that our friends will not let us down. If he will take the nomination we will give him our hearty support, not only by our votes, but by our money."

At this there was applause, and Democrats began to appear more hopeful. No half work about this, said Dr. Kennedy, I would back my man with a reasonable subscription. "Tremendous applause." I mean business when I talk this. If we sink in our holes now and say we have seen a spook, what will the voters of the District say? If I was of the age of some of our delegates, I would be afraid to run—would sweep the District. I have told those gentlemen I would pin \$1,000 on their backs if they would go to the front. [Great applause.] I will go one better. [Deafening applause.] Let us get up a little enthusiasm and back the Kennedy ticket.

At this the audience broke into a roar. I am voting for him, General Jackson, [Applause.] Mr. Russell reiterated that he would "put up" \$2,000 and help look after his District besides. He wound up by saying: "They tell me it will cost \$20,000 to run in the District. No, it won't."

T. B. Westbrook moved to adjourn until next Tuesday.

John E. Kraft said that Mr. Russell's address had given several men courage, and they would try and select a candidate, to be named on the adjourned day.

An amendment, to adjourn until 2 o'clock, to-morrow afternoon, was carried.

A CORRESPONDENT FRES HIS MIND.

The following has been received by THE FREEMAN: "I have been thinking a good deal lately about the Democratic parade, of which so much had been promised for weeks, and of which THE FREEMAN reports as a special feature of the occasion that men and boys were seated in the rear of the wagons, drinking beer, and making a row. I have no doubt, was true, as I heard it from more than 20 reputable men and women before I saw the account in THE FREEMAN, of last evening; and if it also be true that 27 saloon keepers were in charge of as many different sections of the parade, it strikes me very forcibly that the name Democratic was a misnomer. It should have been called: 'The Saloon-keepers and Brewers' Parade.' That there are men and boys in our City that drink and play cards is a well known fact. That beer wagons are driven through our streets at all hours of the day in the week is also patent; but that a great political party, to whom the people have committed the responsibilities of our Government, should engage in it, and do it, too, to catch votes of the thief, the drunkard, the liar, and the gambler, is a thing that challenges belief and could not be relied on except witnessed by unimpeachable witnesses. It makes one sigh in the bitterness of his heart: 'How long, Oh God, how long?' Those of us who are old enough to remember the rebellion days, and how it was, too, how it caused our blood to boil as we read, and possibly witnessed the scenes and acts of dreadful cruelty to the slaves, compare the wickedness of those acts with the exhibition of Tuesday night, and remember that 'God is punishing us for our sins, and that we are the cause of it. We pray it may be as well. Slavery is gone, but while it remained it did not, could not take away the hope of Heaven from those it tortured, but this curse does, and to-day we solemnly arraign the Democracy, putting a driving nail in this generation's wrong gallows, such destroying curse than that from which the country so lately was freed. We wonder what respectable Democrats—those not bound hand, foot, tongue and soul—think of the acts complained of. We heard of music being actually in the hands of a few, and the party should not be held responsible. We do hold it responsible, and if the saloon interest number but few they could have been so much the easier disposed of, and shut out of the ranks. The truth, however, is, they control the party and the money of our City should run to their harder than that out from the doomed city of the plain."

A FALSEHOOD NAILED.

The other day the esteemed Leader printed a story about a Democrat, a Kingston man, being discharged because he would not turn out with a Republican club in Poughkeepsie, where he was employed. The story was not probable. The Republican club mentioned was organized entirely by the employees of their own free will and without any influence being brought to bear upon them by the Company. The fact that the club numbers only 100 men, while we have some 250 in our employ, substantiates the above. So does the fact that a man proves himself capable and does his work in a satisfactory manner it is no matter to us what his political views are."

"Yours truly,
"PHENIX HORSE SHOE CO."

MAKING CONVERTS.

Two Democratic speakers from Kingston addressed a Democratic meeting in Olmstead on Tuesday evening. They made a number of converts.

TEACHERS COMPARE NOTES.

AT THE INSTITUTE NOW BEING HELD IN KINGSTON.

What Professor Albino Knows and Does Not Know About "Psychology"—A Newspaper Man's Reminiscences—Trials of Instructors, Etc.

And let it be no slight care to cultivate the mind.

The Teachers' Institute is still in session in Kingston. Points of interest yesterday afternoon and to-day are mentioned, as follows:

MATERIAL FOR THOUGHT.

On Wednesday afternoon Professor Albino, in his exercise on "Psychology," said that most important thing is to stir up children to think, but they cannot think without material. Senses give material. "If you do not use your senses you do not have anything to think about." He was questioned by the teachers in relation to sensation and reasoning, and the manner in which a child reasoned when he put his finger in the flame of a candle. When another candle was brought he knew that it would burn. Mr. Albino said he did not know the difference between the instinct and unconscious reasoning. "The power of reasoning is inherited to some extent. It seems to come with reason. Some acts we do not instinct seem to be unconscious reasoning. I think instinct is inherited tendency of the mind, and yet I do not know that I know what that means. When I see a chicken come out of its egg looking for something to eat I cannot explain why it is. I think it says all its needs clear back to the first hen, have been doing that, and the habit has been so contracted he has inherited this habit."

FEELINGS AND CONTROL OF CONDUCT.

In speaking about the feelings controlling the conduct he said incidentally that if a person seemed sympathetic, it was one whose health was bad, who was forced to work. Teachers claim that they have peculiar trials. I do not know about that. I tell you they do not have all the trials and tribulations of this world. Teachers are exempt from many troubles other people have. We hear teachers complain that they do not get paid enough. But think of a man who would pay a school more pay, who are often rolling on their beds at night because they cannot devise how to meet their debts. You do not have anything of that. I rarely, if ever, saw a teacher that did not pay his debts, and did not look out on the bright side as far as possible for wear and tear from many troubles."

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Professor Cheney, of Kingston, gave an exercise on "Civil Government." Many questions were asked and answered by teachers, and amusing mistakes were made by them in regard to practice in Justice Courts.

PART HAWK'S TALK.

In the evening Part Harlow, of Kingston, addressed the Institute. He said his model of an Institute is one in which teachers themselves have a great deal to do and a great deal to say. It has been the fashion somewhat of late to make Institutes consist of a course of lectures. "I am in favor of this," he said. "I had my hobby at it, as a school teacher, it was that school teaching should be eminently practical. I am a utilitarian in the matter of education. There is enough that is utilitarian that will discipline the mind. The mind of a teacher should be broadened by that which they can use in after life. I agree with a notion I heard expressed as to the foolishness and waste of time in much drilling upon cube root. Drilling upon the multiplication table is better than cube root. I would drill them upon combination of numbers so they would know the result of 2635 as easily, as readily as they would know the result of 12x16. I would drill them upon all combinations of numbers so they would have them as readily as a child. That man can always send a boy out into business. What are his qualifications for business mainly? 'Wanted—A boy.' What is required? Quickness in figures. What is quickness in figures? A man who can run up a quick figure in a minute. That man can always get a place, other things being equal. I am in favor of all short methods and cut across lats to get at results. There are many pretty things in arithmetic. Mr. Harlow gave a number of problems in multiplication, and he did it so fast that he had given his experience, while attending school, when a boy, in a country school-house, in what he denominated as one of the roughest, roughest portions of the Catskills. Mr. Harlow gave interesting reminiscences of his school days, as a pupil and a teacher. He spoke of the niggardliness that usually governed the taxpayers of School Districts in their donations of property for school purposes, saying that the early settlers thought they could afford to give the school-house, but when they came to a school-house or highway, and as little of that as possible. At his first school he received \$8 per month for his services and board. He called this "boarding of the circular kind and tramp school." The first school was held in Ulster County. It was organized by Gilbert DuBois, late President of an Ellenville Bank. He was then County Superintendent. Mr. DuBois was made President of the Institute. James Devine was its Secretary. The school was held in Stony Brook, in 1846. About 1 in 5 of the teachers of Ulster County attended. Most of them had been long in the harness, were conservative, and inclined to carp at anything new in the way of teaching. The women were still in the opinion of the men, and let the men do the talking. Mr. Harlow, under the change in the law providing School Commissioners, was appointed one of the first Commissioners. He told his experience as Commissioner. The lecture was interesting. He was listened to with attention.

EXERCISES TO-DAY.

To-day, Superintendent Ryan, of Kingston, gave an exercise on "Ground Rules in Arithmetic." Professor Albino's lesson on "Psychology." Miss Mary A. Lathrop, "Methods in Drawing and Map Modeling." Professor George Griffin, "Current News in Schools," and Professor John C. Class Exercise in Mathematical Geography.

PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING.

This evening there will be queries answered and a discussion on "The Teacher and the Man" by Professor Cheney, of Kingston.

THE NEWS UP IN SAUGITIES.

How One Republican Convert was Made Last Tuesday—A Woman's Story—Hon. Peter Cantine has returned from the Far West. Mrs. Cantine stopped over at Chicago.

Dr. E. D. Chipman was married on Wednesday afternoon to Miss L. Myer, by the Rev. Dr. Wortman, Pastor of the Reformed Church.

The Saugities Democrats who attended the Hill demonstration in Kingston, Tuesday night, were compelled to walk from the West Shore station at Saugities to their homes in mud ankle deep. Some of them were paralyzed by what Governor Hill was pleased to term in his speech "harmless beverages" and lost their equilibrium in the slush.

A gentleman from Gloversville who heard David B. Hill's speech, on Tuesday night, in Kingston, stated in this morning's paper, that previous to hearing the speech he had been undecided between Hill and Miller, but after seeing the mud, he had decided that he would support the platform on that evening and he would support the Governor, he made up his mind fully that Hill's course is directly against the home and good influences.

FIRE AT HIGH FALLS TO-DAY.

A Barn Burned; Other Buildings in Close Proximity Saved.

We have one common enemy.

A special dispatch received by THE FREEMAN from High Falls to-day stated: The barn of William P. Delamater was destroyed by fire with its contents this morning. Other buildings in close proximity were saved.

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FACTS! FACTS! FACTS!

All Our People Have Been Benefited by
the Republican Tariff.

PROTECTION DEMANDED.

The Greater the Number of People Employed in
Industries other than Agriculture the
More Valuable the Farms.

OUR HOME MARKET

Is of Greater Value to the Agriculturalist Than
any other Market in the World.

CHEAP PRODUCTS.

What the Farmer Buys has been Reduced 25 to 50 per cent, from the
Cost in 1855, 1860, and 1861.

PROTECT THE DAIRY.

The Grand Stand Taken by the Republican Party on all the
leading questions of the day.

EVILS OF RUM.

The Saloon in City and Country.—The Liquor Dealers Collecting Large Sums of
Money to be used for the Benefit of the Democratic Party.

—Warner Miller's Great Speech, in Oswego County.

The Hon. Warner Miller delivered the
following stirring address to the Farmers
of Oswego County at Sandy Creek, Sept.
24th, 1888.

PROTECTION BENEFITS ALL.

President Cleveland in his message last December told the people of this country that our protective tariff system at the best benefited only those who were employed in the productive industries, as he called them. He told you that something like three millions of people might be benefited by receiving a higher rate of wages than they otherwise would; that all of the remainder of the sixty millions of our people were not benefited by it but were greatly injured. Now if that statement is true, we ought to wipe out the whole tariff; not pass a bill which they tell us reduces the tariff five per cent. But if it be true that only a mere fraction of our people, less than five per cent. is benefited by it, then I say, away with the whole system and resort to direct taxation for the support of our government and the maintenance of our army and navy. But it seems to me that it admits of very easy demonstration that all of our people alike are benefited by the protective system under which we have been living since 1861. Not only are the manufacturers and the employees in their establishments benefited, but along with them the entire mass of our people of all industries, and particularly of those who are engaged in agriculture. I assume here to-day that the majority of the people who are assembled here are American farmers. Am I mistaken? I have come here this afternoon then to discuss with you the effects of a protective tariff system upon agriculture. The Democrats are saying to the people who live in our cities and in our manufacturing towns, that they are not free traders; that the Mills bill is a very innocent measure, and that if it passed it would do no harm; but they are insistent in season and out of season in making the assertion that they are not free-traders, and that we are charging them falsely when we charge them with being free-traders. That is the story, I say, that

they are telling in our manufacturing cities and towns. But as I have gone through this great State of New York and its agricultural counties, I have found they are telling quite another story in the agricultural districts. There they are telling the people that protection is a great injury to the farmer; that it is nothing more nor less than absolute robbery; and that the people of the farms are being used to build up monopolies; to build up great corporations; that they are all being taxed for the benefit of the manufacturers and for their laborers and for the trusts and monopolies, which they say have grown out of this system. They forget, it seems to me, that news travels rapidly in this country now, and that you can't preach one doctrine in the city of Oswego, and another doctrine on the farms in the county of Oswego, without being caught at it before November 6th. And then I come to this proposition and take up the doctrine of the Democrats, that protection is robbery; that it does not protect the farmers, but robs them. I hold in my hand a Democratic tract which is being spread broadcast among the farmers of this state. It undertakes to show the farmers how they are robbed by the duty on salt, and the duty on all the other articles they buy, and how they are not benefited at all in the sale of their own products. They tell you first that, notwithstanding the present tariff law provides for a duty upon every farm article—a duty for instance of 20 cents a bushel on wheat, 15 cents a bushel on potatoes, 4 cents a pound on cheese and butter, 8 cents a pound on hops—that nevertheless that is no benefit at all, because they say we produce more than we consume, and therefore the price is controlled here by home competition or by the foreign market, and that this pretence of the Republicans of maintaining high rates of duty upon farm products is utterly without avail. Now, I am willing to admit to a large extent that that statement is true. I say I am willing to admit it to a very large extent. For instance, the duty of 20 cents a bushel upon wheat, does not raise the price of all the wheat in this country 20 cents a bushel. I do

not agree with President Cleveland in his message, when he says that the duty placed on any article not only raises the price of that imported article to that amount, but it also increases the price of the home product of similar character to the same amount. Now, then, if this duty of 20 cents on wheat did that, it would be a very great benefit; but it doesn't do it. The price of wheat in this country is controlled by the amount consumed; by the demand for it at home and the demand for it abroad. Nevertheless, the duty upon wheat, cheese, butter and hops does this. It keeps our own market substantially for our own farmers and does not give them up without a charge to the farmers of Canada—and you do not live very far from there. Let me say that last year there were imported into this country, chiefly from Nova Scotia and Canada, farm products of all kinds to the amount of over \$17,000,000. They all paid a duty. Whatever of wheat came in paid 20 cents a bushel, and it all went into the treasury. All the butter paid 4 cents a pound; all the hops from England and Canada paid 8 cents a pound. Do you think that those duties had nothing whatever to do with maintaining fair prices on this side? Do we want potatoes on the free list as Mr. Mills in the first bill he made placed them? or do we want to increase the duty on potatoes—which? The duty had better be 25 or 30 cents a bushel than that they should be put on the free list. [Applause.] I think so. [Applause.]

The Mills bill puts upon the free list all vegetables, fresh and salted, peas and beans. I believe you grow some in this county and some in Jefferson county, and still we are told, forsooth, the tariff does the farmer no good. I suppose that in their vocabulary they do not count wool as an agricultural product. [Applause.] [Laughter.] But I judge from some of the badges that I have seen worn to-day, all wool badges, that the people around here know what that means and that they are in favor of protecting sheep husbandry and the manufacture of woolen goods. [Applause.]

WHY FARMS ARE VALUABLE.

I want to call your attention to some general principles which, I think, govern and control the prosperity of our agricultural classes. First, I make this broad statement, that any people which is purely an agricultural people is always a poor people and always an ignorant people. Wherever a people is given to one industry, like that of agriculture, in which they are widely scattered over the surface of the earth, separated from each other and not able by a dense population to maintain schools and churches and libraries and all of the modern appliances of our present civilization, you will find the people poor and ignorant. Further than that, if you will look at the history of this country, you will find that the market price of agricultural lands bears almost an exact relation or proportion to the number of people found there who are employed in industries other than that of agriculture. Thus briefly: In that country where the great majority of the people are farmers and only a very small minority are engaged in other industries, there you will find the market price of land the lowest; and there you will find the income from the farm the lowest per capita; there you will find the prices of farm products the lowest. An examination of our last census shows this: That in those sections of our own country where more than seventy per cent. of our people are engaged in agriculture and less than thirty per cent. engaged in manufacturing or other industries, the average value of farm lands is only \$5 per acre. In those portions of our country where fifty per cent. of our people and not more than seventy per cent. of them are engaged in agriculture, the average price of farm lands is \$13 per acre, and that in that section of our country where less than fifty per cent. and more than thirty per cent.—between thirty and fifty per cent.—of the people are engaged in agriculture, there the value of farm lands on the average is \$30 per acre. But in that portion of the country where less than thirty per cent. are engaged in agriculture, and more than seventy per cent. in other industries, there you find the value of the farm lands the highest; that is, their average value is not less than \$40 per acre. How does it happen that the farmlands of New York

State are worth on an average nearly three times what the farm lands are worth in Iowa or Kansas or Nebraska? The lands in those three Western States are upon the average much more productive and fertile than are our lands, but nevertheless the average market price of farm lands in this State is nearly three times as much as it is in the three States I have named. Why? It is because here in the State of New York we have over six millions of people and less than fifty per cent of them are engaged in agriculture. In other words, nearly sixty per cent are engaged in industries aside from agriculture, such as in manufacturing, in commerce and trade, and as a result the farmers of New York have right here in their own State a market of nearly four millions of people who don't grow anything out of the earth at all, but who simply have to buy and use what the farmers of this State produce. That is the reason for it. It is our protective tariff system which has done all this, and we are for it because we believe in it. The benefits which we have derived here from it will be derived in the West, because many of the Western States are becoming manufacturing States.

POPULATION AND FARM PRODUCTS.

I will call your attention to another fact, which is proved by our last census; that is, that the value of farm products produced by the farms bears also an exact relation to the number of people in the community or State who are not engaged in agriculture. You take those portions of our country corresponding with the first class which I mentioned, in which over 70 per cent. were engaged in agriculture, and there you find that the average value of the products of the farm per capita is only about \$160.00 each. Then you come down to the other class and that section of the country where less than 30 per cent. of the people engage in agriculture and more than 70 per cent. in manufacturing, there you will find that the average value of the products per capita of those engaged in agriculture amounts in round numbers to nearly \$500.00 for each person. They tell you, however, that the foreign market, which takes your surplus, absolutely controls the price of all that you sell in this country, and that therefore, as you send your surplus to England or Europe and the price being made there, you gain nothing from this home market. In other words, that the prices here are the prices of England or Europe, less the freights which are paid for carrying your products to Europe. Let us see how true that is. For instance, they claim that that being true, you should buy your manufactured products in England where you can buy them cheaper than you do here. If that statement be true, then it is a strong argument; it is a strong argument on their side, if it is true. Let us see how much truth there is in it. In the first place, we have in this country now more than sixty millions of people; less than one-half of them, or about 47 per cent. of them, in round numbers, are engaged in agriculture, and the other 53 per cent. are engaged in other industries and are therefore not producers of farm products, but are only consumers.

OUR HOME MARKET.

That gives you in this country a home market, outside of your farms, of about thirty-five millions of people, right here at your homes, about you, in the villages and towns and great cities. Now then, what proportion of the products of your farms do these thirty-five millions non-producers consume? We have never exported to Europe of our farm products more than eight per cent. of our production; that is, taking out cotton and tobacco, which are not food products. In other words, we consume here in America ninety-two per cent. of all we produce, and we ship abroad only a few staples. We ship wheat, we ship some corn, we ship beef and bacon and butter and cheese. But all the other farm products produced in this country, and they are far more valuable than those that I have mentioned, are all consumed at home. We do not ship them abroad to any perceptible extent at all. Now then, so far as all the farm products are concerned, except those staples I have mentioned, you have a home market which takes them all. Therefore, their price in England, whatever it may be, has nothing to do with the price here. The price is

fixed by the amount produced here; if you have a good season and produce much, then the price is low; the price which the farmer obtains depends upon the location of the farm and the cost of moving that product to the nearest manufacturing town or city. It frequently happens also that the price of those great staples of which I have spoken, wheat, beef and corn, is not made in Liverpool at all, but it is made in Chicago or New York. Let there be a short crop of wheat in England and a short crop here, and then what happens? Why, the price here is made in Chicago on 'change every day, and England has to take it at our price or go without food. But again, say there is in this country an immense crop of wheat and a large crop in Europe; why, then the price of wheat goes down, following the inevitable law of supply and demand. Now then, let us suppose, for the sake of the argument, that the price of wheat and the prices of the other products which we ship abroad are fixed in Liverpool. Is that any argument why we should have Free Trade? Is that any argument why we should strike down our market which consumes ninety-two per cent. of our products? What would be the result if we did it? In the first place, one-half of those engaged in manufacturing and other industries would do what? They would have to go out and farm for themselves; rather than starve they would hoe. They would go West and take up homesteads which your government gives to every citizen, and five years from now instead of four and a half million farms, you would have six millions; you would be producing twenty-five per cent. more beef and wheat and corn than now. When that stock should be thrown on the overstocked market of Europe, what would it bring? You would be in the same condition as farmers of the West were before the railroads reached them in their extreme pioneer life when they burned corn—because it would not pay to haul it to market. What should we do, if it be true that the prices of our products are made in Liverpool? Why, they tell you that India, the far India is shipping vast quantities of wheat to Liverpool; and so it is. India last year shipped over forty million bushels of wheat; and the laboring men in India earn on an average less than five cents a day, and they tell you, the Democrats do, that we must have Free Trade or we can't compete with India in the Liverpool market. How are we going to compete with India?

Last year we imported into this country over four hundred million dollars worth of manufactured products from Europe; we imported over \$30,000,000 of cottons; \$40,000,000 of woollens; \$30,000,000 of silk goods, over \$50,000,000 of iron and steel products, and so all along the line. What you want upon those goods is a revision of the tariff to such an extent that we shall undertake to manufacture all of the fine woollen goods that we need, [Applause] and all the fine cotton goods and all the grades of steel and iron. And if you put the men and women at work necessary to make these four hundred million dollars worth of goods which we imported, you will increase the number of people not engaged in agriculture; you will have increased your home market to such an extent that it would consume all you produce, and then, I think, you would be somewhat independent of the India worker who works for five cents a day, wouldn't you? [Applause.] That is the way the Republican party would take care of the agricultural workers and of our farm products.

NO BARTER IN FOREIGN TRADE.

They tell you that you can't sell, however, unless you buy. They tell you that you can't sell anything to England in the way of beef, or pork or cheese unless you buy back their manufactured goods and take your pay in what they have to sell. In other words, they tell you that foreign trade is simply barter; the exchange of one article for another. You send over a shipload of wheat; you must bring back a shipload of steel rails, knives or woolen goods. What are the facts in regard to foreign trade? There is no such thing as barter in foreign trade. Exchange is made in money in the markets of the world and not in articles.

Go to England. What do we find? We sell England a great deal more than we buy of her. Sometimes the balance of trade between England and America has

amounted to hundreds of millions in our favor. During the last twenty-five years the average balance of trade of the United States with the whole world has been largely in our favor. I bring up this point simply to show you that the argument of the free trader, that unless you buy of foreign countries their manufactured goods you cannot sell them back your farm products, is not proved to be true by the record. It is all against it. People of each and every nation buy what they want, what they need, and buy it where they can get it cheapest; they sell their products, if at all, to the other nations that want them, need them and who will pay for them. In other words, there is no such thing as barter in foreign trade. Therefore, it would be no benefit to us if we were to remove our duties upon woolen goods and steel rails and to permit them to come in free. England wouldn't buy another dollar's worth more of wheat, beef or bacon than she does now, or than she would need for the consumption of her people; not a dollar's worth more. Why should she? She has thirty or forty million people, and she grows the bulk of what they consume at home and only goes abroad for the deficiency, whatever it may be, of her own natural products. If we were to buy whatever England made, take it away from the rest of the world, she would take nothing more than she does now; not a dollar's worth.

INCREASE UNDER PROTECTION.

Now, I want to come down a little more to details and see if we cannot find that we have all been greatly benefited by this protective tariff system of ours; and see if we cannot find that it has been a great profit to the agriculturalist. First, I make the assertion that to-day, in the year 1888, you are receiving for the products of your farm all the way from 10 to 50 per cent. more than you did under the last free trade period or tariff for revenue, which extended down from 1847 to 1861. Is that a bold assertion? I think not. I am willing to leave it to the gray-haired men before me whose memory carries them back to the days of '57. I would like to ask any of these farmers here before me who remember those days what they got for cheese in '57. What was the average price? My good friend here says four and a half cents; another says five. I was going to say six. My memory goes back to that time, but not very distinctly, because I was doing more then to consume than to produce it. I am going to say six for cheese, 12 for butter, if you like, in '57. How long would the farmers of Oswego county continue to make butter and cheese to-day if they had to sell it at that price, do you think? Not very long, in my judgment. The low prices which prevailed then for all farm products, made farming a hard, dull, wearisome life, undoubtedly. But how is it to-day? The farms have increased in value; the log cabins which then were to be found all over Oswego county and the adjacent counties, have given place to beautiful homes, painted white, with green blinds, with carpets on the floors, with pianos in the parlors, with fine barns and out-buildings, with blooded stock, with fine horses. And I see about me some covered carriages. I imagine that they belong to the farmers of Oswego county. But is there a farmer here to-day who came to town in a hand some, well-built buggy in those days? If so, let him stand up. He would be a curiosity. [Applause and laughter.] The times have somewhat changed; the times are very much better than they were then. You are getting from 10 to 50 per cent. more for what you produce than you did then.

There may be some things, like wheat, which we no longer produce here, which to-day is not as high as it has been at other periods in our history; but wheat is rapidly on the increase, for it happens that the harvest in Europe has been bad, and, therefore, the demand is large. But if you go farther and look at what your produce will buy to-day, farmers of Oswego County, you will find that its purchasing power is very much greater than it was then.

REDUCTION IN WHAT FARMERS BUY.

Not only does your produce bring more, but all the manufactured products which you have to buy have been reduced from 25 to 50 per cent. from what they were in 1855, 1860 and 1861. Isn't that true? Undoubtedly it is. In the first place, all the agricultural implements which you use to-day you are buying for much less than half the prices which you

paid for them then, and they are of much better quality, of much better workmanship, and they do much better work upon farms. We lead the world in them. We produced the first reapers and mowers; we have in fact originated all the labor saving inventions; we have borrowed them from no other people. Like the sewing machine in the farmer's house, the sulky plow, the mowing machine and other things, which we produce in this country, the great bulk of them has been produced by that inventive genius which has been stimulated into activity by a protective tariff. Do any of you remember what you paid for hand-saws in '57? or any of those other implements such as pitchforks, shovels and hoes? In those days a farmer here would have considered that he had done pretty well if he had sold a good fat calf for money enough to have bought him two or three of those implements. But to-day you can buy the best saw in this country for the price of a deacon skin. [Laughter.] In those days, when butter was 12 cents a pound, it took a pound of butter to get a pound of nails. To-day you can't buy a keg of nails for a pound of butter, but if it is gilt-edged butter, you will come pretty near to it.

SALT FOR A SONG.

The greatest scare I have heard of yet that is being palmed off on the farmers is about the tax on salt. This document that I have got here talks about the destruction of our dairy interests,—our dairy interests threatened,—we must have free salt for dairying; otherwise the dairy interests are threatened. I wonder if you remember what a barrel of salt brought in '57. My friend Steele says \$1.80 for common salt, not such as you put into butter, but such as you feed cattle. Now, then, it was from \$1.75 to \$2.50. It depends upon where it was delivered, upon the cost of transportation. Now, then, what is the cost of salt in Syracuse to-day? Notwithstanding our robber tariff, notwithstanding the exorbitance of the manufacturers of salt, what is a pound of salt worth to-day? Now, then, I was speaking the other day with Mr. Horr of Michigan, which is a very large salt producing State. He says you can get two million barrels of salt in Michigan for fifty cents a barrel, including the barrel. The price in this State is not worth more than 55 or 60 cents. My friend remarks here that it is seven cents a bushel in Syracuse and five bushels to the barrel. Now, then, the barrel costs from 21 to 25 cents to make. That leaves the value of the salt, if we say 21 cents for the barrel, not more than 29 cents. The duty on salt is how much? The duty on that barrel of salt is how much? You have been robbed now for a long time by your brethren in Syracuse; they have nearly destroyed the dairies of Oswego, Herkimer and Jefferson by the excessive price for their salt. Now, then, the duty on that salt is 30 cents, but you are buying it for 29—one cent less than the duty. Cleveland thinks that the duty is added to the home price every time, and you pay it. Now, then, don't you see that selling it for 29 cents, a penny less than the duty, they are giving you the salt and a penny in addition to take it away?

THE TAX ON FAT.

I want to call your attention to this: The Democrats say that the Republican party intends to repeal the tax on oleomargarine; that it is going to have free oleomargarine; that your candidate for Governor is pledged to that.

[Mr. Ainsworth: Let these farmers give three cheers for Mr. Miller who passed the oleomargarine bill.] [Three hearty cheers were given, after which Mr. Miller resumed his speech.]

Over on the east side of the State where they don't know so well, one good friend said that I ought to say one word upon the oleomargarine question, because my friend thought that these Democratic free trade arguments and free trade orators were leading the people astray. The Republican party said at Chicago that before they repealed the tariff system they would repeal the internal revenue system. That is what they advised. Now then, we are not going to repeal the internal revenue laws, except as it may be necessary to protect all of our industries, and as this administration told us that the revenues for the ensuing fiscal year would be more than one hundred and twenty millions dollars more than the expenditures, and now at this time when Congress has been in session nine months and passed the appropriation bills, we find the party has got rid of the surplus which

was to come in this fiscal year, except twenty million dollars, [Applause and laughter.] I submit to the farmers of Oswego county whether there is much danger of our surplus being so large that we shall find it necessary to repeal all of our internal revenue laws; not, certainly, if the administration should last the next four years. We won't have enough to go to the 4th of March next at the present rate. Candidly and sincerely the tax upon oleomargarine is not put there for the purpose of revenue; not even for the purpose of raising the price of oleomargarine, or the price of butter. If we were to do that, we might be compelled to put a tax of twelve or fifteen cents on oleomargarine, for it can be produced for five or six cents a pound. And no farmer can produce butter for less than twenty cents a pound and ought not to. Oleomargarine was put under the control of the internal revenue department of the government simply to brand it, in order that whoever used oleomargarine should know that he was using fat and not butter. That was the object of the law, and in order to bring the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine under the control of the federal government it was necessary to put it in the internal revenue department and levy a tax upon it for the purpose of revenue. But let us suppose for a moment that the time should come when we need collect no further revenue from the internal revenue department of our government. Does any one think that the Republican party, the corner stone of whose principles is protection, would for a moment give up protection for your butter and retain protection for other products? If it wanted to take off all the other internal revenue taxes upon other objects, it would take care of the oleomargarine question just as it took care of it when it passed the law. This tract, which I hold here, goes on and recites a large amount of legislation in this State for the protection of the dairy farmers and says that Grover Cleveland signed all these bills. Who passed all these bills? Who originated them? Why, the Republican party was in a large majority in both branches of the legislature, and the Republican party passed those laws, and all that the President did,—and he did his duty, and did it manfully,—was to sign the bills and they became laws. And now as to national legislation it was a measure which enabled us to attack this fraud everywhere and expose it to the people. I shall not waste your time to detail my connection with it. But I will say this; when it came into the Senate, it came into my hands as chairman of the committee on agriculture. I had entire charge of it in the Senate. When that bill came up nearly all the opposition in the Senate came from the Democratic side of the chamber. If you will go to the congressional record you will find that all the long and weary speeches against it, reaching over days of time, were made by the Democrats of the Senate, and finally when we came down to the passage of the bill, I think every vote given against the passage of that bill in the Senate was given by a Democrat. I may be mistaken as to one or two votes; I am not quite sure and I have not had time to refresh my memory by looking at the record. I am very sure, however, that not more than two Republicans voted against it, and my present recollection is that not a single Republican voted against it in the Senate, but I am sure that every single Democrat voted against it in the Senate and Democrats tried to secure a veto of it after it was passed and the message of the President sounded very much like a veto until you came to the close of it and then he ended it up by signing it. [Applause and laughter.]

HIGH LICENSE COMING.

At the last session of the legislature of this State there was passed what was known as the high license bill. It received the support of nearly all the Republican members of the Legislature with very few exceptions. It went to the Governor and was vetoed. The bill provided a minimum license of one hundred dollars for the right to sell ale and beer and the lowest rate for the sale of spirituous liquors was three hundred dollars. Governor Hill was petitioned by many of our people, Democrats as well as Republicans, to sign that measure, but he vetoed it. The Republican convention endorsed the action of the legislature in passing that bill, and pledged the people of this State that if put in power this fall that it would see that that or a similar measure was passed the coming winter. I stand upon

that platform unequivocally and unqualifiedly. [Applause]. There shall be no doubt as to my position before the people of the State of New York. I think there is none now. That question, perhaps, does not interest the people here before me to-day, so much as it does the people of our larger towns and cities and villages. Here, in the open country, where your villages are small you have very few, if any saloons. You have a regular village hotel which is kept orderly and decently and there is no complaint of it, perhaps, so far as law and order are concerned. But go with me into our larger cities and towns, go with me into the manufacturing village of four thousand people; you can scarcely find a manufacturing village of that size which has not thirty or forty low dives. The number of saloons in the state, in round numbers, one authority tells me, is thirty thousand; another says fifty thousand. We can't get it, but we know the number is increasing in the country all the time. Years ago the sale of beer and liquor was confined to the public house, which was kept decently in order for the accommodation of travelers. Now, in our cities, saloons are found upon every corner, sometimes taking whole blocks. They consume, to a large extent, the wages of our laboring classes. They are a great evil and a curse to our state. Why, then, should we not restrict them? Do we need any such number? Take any view you please, whether you are a moderate drinker or not. I submit candidly to our people that this unrestricted and uncontrolled sale of liquor in our larger towns is really one of the greatest evils of modern society, and it has been rapidly upon the increase in this state, chiefly because the friends of temperance and reform could not agree as to what should be done. Some refuse to do anything unless they can do all by making absolute prohibition of the manufacture and sale of liquor. Now, then, the Republican party does not believe that prohibition could be passed in this state, or could be enforced in this state. But it does say that when any considerable number desire to vote upon a proposition to change the organic law and see what their strength is, they shall be given a chance. If we do not believe in prohibition, we do believe a degree of restriction is necessary and that we should have it. You people in the rural districts may not need so much of it. I appeal to you to stand by your friends in the cities and towns and help on this work. We are confronted by the Democratic party, the leader of which in this State has vetoed this measure, and has made it to be understood that he is opposed to this kind of legislation. But back of it and along with it stands the Liquor Dealers' Association, numbering some twenty thousand men or more, who are to-day making their boasts all over the State that they control, that they can control, its conventions, and that they have controlled its legislation and have prevented any legislation taking place against their wishes or interests. It is not only a great social evil, but it has grown to be a great political evil. I submit to the farmers here to-day whether or not we will permit any organization in this State—any organization, I say—or any class, to make the boast that they control the legislation of this State. The farmers of this State, though they are nearly one-half of the people, do not seek to control the legislation of the State as farmers, and against the interests of the other people. Do merchants or laboring men undertake to control the Government of this State for their own interests as against the interests of all other people? I think not.

A GOVERNMENT FOR ALL.

The government of this State and of every free government should be a government for all people, all classes, without any distinction. There should be no building up of any open or secret organization which comes out and says to the people, "We propose to control this government in the future as we have in the past." So to-day this organization of liquor dealers is doing what? Busy caring for the misery and poverty which it has created? Not at all. But busy in levying assessments upon the organization, collecting vast sums of money to be used in this election for the benefit solely of the Democratic party.

I know that many of our good people, calling themselves Prohibitionists or who are Prohibitionists, take exceptions to the word "license," on the ground that it is granting some especial privilege to the liquor dealers. It is

called "license," to be sure. I will not stop to split hairs upon the meaning of words; but let me make this simple statement. If there was no law as to the sale of liquor at all, every man, woman and child would be at liberty to go into the business, and carry it on as freely as a grocery man sells his groceries tobacco and sugar, wouldn't they? Under the common law every man could do that. But licenses, while they permit a man to sell liquor, it is sold on certain conditions and restrictions; it is to be sold at certain hours of the day, he can't sell to drunkards, to minors, or to any one to whom he has been forbidden to sell it. If he does sell, he shall sell it subject to the conditions of the civil damage act. That is restriction. That is not prohibition. It grants no especial privilege. It is upon this ground we take our stand.

A STAND FOR FURTHER RESTRICTION.

We propose to take a stand for further restriction. Now, then, nearly all the surrounding states, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Illinois, have the high license system. What has been the result? It has weeded out nearly one-half the low dives that were there before; it has reduced crime; it has decreased the number of arrests, and all the expenses of criminal administration; it has been a benefit to all the people. It would benefit all by any view. We must do what we can, and not what we would. It has increased very largely the revenues of the cities and towns, and goes to support the jails and the poor houses. Some say, if we grant licenses we go into partnership with liquor sellers. We impose fines for all sorts of misdemeanors and it goes into the treasury. We are not in partnership with horse stealing because we impose fines.

I hope the party will be in a majority, not because I am the candidate, because that is of no account at all. The question is whether the good people of the State of New York propose to sustain this sort of legislation and carry on this reform, or whether the other alternative, as to who shall be governor if I am not, is only left to us by the liquor dealers who have controlled the state, and they will control it now, unless we prevent it now. [Applause].

REFORM IN THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM.

The Republican party is pledged to bring about reform in the electoral system; that the law passed last winter, vetoed by the governor, if it had become a law, would have prevented corruption at the polls. Quite likely the bill was not perfect in all details. Very little legislation is. But we pass a bill this year and go on next year and amend it. That is the way we do with legislation. Governor Hill says he vetoed it because it was unconstitutional. He might have left it to the courts to declare it unconstitutional. If it was a bill that the people wanted, it should have been given a fair trial. The reform is one which the Republican party favors, and which it will carry out, given a chance.

You have the issues before you: Protection to our industries; protection to our labor; and what is worth more, protection to our homes and the virtues of our people. [Applause].

A TERRIBLE BLOW.

Wool on the "free list" is a deadly assault upon a great agricultural interest, and will fall with terrible severity upon a million people, their households and dependencies. It will destroy invested capital, unsettle established values, wrest from the flockmasters their lifetime earnings, bankrupt thousands of our best and most industrious farmers, and drive them into other branches of agriculture already overcrowded. It is a vicious and indefensible blow at the entire agricultural interests of the country.—*Minority Report on Mills Bill.*

A free trade contemporary says that "a good suit of clothes can be bought in Ireland for \$6.56."

The free traders should go back and freeze up with the country.

GLORIES IN HIS SHAME.—It has not been four months since Congressman Mills said in one of his speeches: "I am a free trader and I glory in it." He now tries to convince his Northern audiences that he believes in a protective tariff, and only desires "to reform its abuses."—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

A Knock Down Argument.

England is Seeking the Control of the Wool Product of the World.

"WOOL IS THE WEDGE."

Wool is as Great a Diplomat on Questions of War and Peace as Gunpowder.

IN PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR.

Can it Be That the Experiences of the Late War Have Created a Desire on the Part of the Rebel Leaders to Weaken the Strong Arm of the Government?

IT LOOKS THAT WAY.

The Mills Bill to Split Our Economic System and Substitute Another.

PROTECTION CALLS A HALT.

Address of the Hon. George L. Converse of Ohio—Free Wool will Begin "the Greatest Change in the Revenue System of the United States It Has Ever Experienced"—Mills the Leader of the New Revolution.

The New York Sun of September 30, in an editorial headed "A PROTECTION DEMOCRAT," in reviewing the forcible speech delivered by Hon. GEORGE L. CONVERSE, of Ohio, which we reproduce, pertinently says:

"When a prosperous country is struggling to ascertain its own feeling toward a proffered fundamental change in its financial and economic system, the opinions of those statesmen who support the methods by which the national greatness has come, are entitled to as much attention as the opinions and arguments on the other side. The Hon. George L. Converse of Ohio, a Democrat with a record of very great service, is distinctly a statesman of the old school; and we publish in another page his highly interesting and impressive statement upon the new era, presented in the form of an address to certain Ohio wool growers.

Of the Democrats led by Samuel J. Randall in the National Convention of 1884, who succeeded in suppressing the restless and bellicose free trade spirit in favor of essential and time-honored Democratic principles, Mr. Converse was perhaps the most conspicuous. He was the chief of Mr. Randall's followers in the Committee on Resolutions in opposition to Watterson and Morrison; and it was they who prevailed to strike out the fatal "tariff for revenue only," and proclaim the old Democratic doctrine established and certified to by a century's practice and by Jefferson's and Madison's enactments—a tariff to protect Americans and no internal revenue in time of peace. He was foremost in making the platform upon which Mr. Randall, after the most energetic and, among our leading statesmen, almost solitary effort, succeeded in saving New York's electoral vote for Grover Cleveland. To the new order of statesmen who, while wearing the guise of Democracy, have proposed that this system should be reversed, and are for maintaining the ever-growing internal revenue and for a tariff for revenue only, or, in other words, for no tariff at all, Mr. Converse is, like THE SUN and the Democratic party before it passed into the hands of our modern Southern statesmen, unalterably opposed.

The exposition of Mr. Converse's views upon this momentous change, though limited to the concerns of the wool product only, is among the most interesting and instructive public speeches delivered since the Mills bill first reached the Reading Clerk of the House of Representatives. It should be studied by every protectionist or free trader in the country. When the time is so pregnant with events of supreme importance as the present, every citizen should know and understand what is before us all."

Speech of Hon. George L. Converse before the Ohio Wool Growers association:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Ohio Wool Growers' Association: It is useless to dwell upon the melancholy facts which show the steady decline of your industry since 1883, when the duties on competing

foreign wools were reduced about three cents a pound. Aside from official statistics, the flock masters of the United States have a realizing sense of the condition of their industry through that most sensitive nerve, the pocket. Information which reaches the human mind and understanding through that channel is often more reliable and convincing than official statistics or the reasoning of the most logical and eloquent political economist. It is the logic of events in which fact and reason are blended.

Yet we cannot too often recur to prominent statistical facts which are in their nature calculated to reach the understanding and convince the judgment of reasonable men who have no personal experience in such matters. One well-established opposing fact ought to upset any mere theory.

I will first invite your attention to the diminishing number of sheep and the diminishing quantity of wool product in Ohio since the reduction of wool duty in 1883.

The official reports in the office of the Auditor of State, made up from sworn statements of owners to the township assessors, show the number of sheep in Ohio, in the spring following the taking effect of the act of 1883, to have been as follows: In 1884, 5,113,884; in 1885, 4,823,923; in 1886, 4,277,463; in 1887, 4,105,177; in 1888, 3,739,449.

The total reduction in the number of sheep in Ohio in four years is 1,374,435, equivalent to an average decrease of 343,609 per year.

The wool product in Ohio was, in 1883, 24,349,109 lbs., in 1884, 23,558,713 lbs., in 1885, 22,081,552 lbs., in 1886, 19,702,329 lbs.

I have not been able to obtain any later statistics of the wool product in Ohio than 1886, which was published in 1887. But the three years show a loss in product of 4,646,780 pounds, or an average decrease of 1,548,926 pounds. At the same rate for 1887 and 1888, the wool product in Ohio for this year would be 16,604,477 pounds.

From the rapid decrease in the number of sheep I have no doubt the product this year is less than that quantity. The difference between the years 1883 and 1888 is 1,374,435 sheep and 7,744,623 pounds. We have lost over one-fourth of our sheep and nearly one-third of the annual wool product, not to mention losses from depreciation in value of both sheep and wool.

If such are the effects of so small a reduction of duty, what will probably be the effect of removing the duty altogether?

FIVE YEARS OF FREE TRADE

would probably leave Ohio with less than a million of sheep and an annual product of less than 5,000,000 pounds of wool, or about two-thirds of a pound of scoured wool for each inhabitant of our State.

The estimated decrease in the wool product of the United States is less pro rata than that shown by the official statistics of Ohio.

The product of the present year in the United States is estimated at 244,000,000 pounds, which would be a decrease since 1883 in the annual product of 86,000,000 pounds. The decrease is probably greater, for which opinion good reasons could be given, if time permitted, in addition to the official statistics of Ohio.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, we imported 113,588,753 pounds of foreign wool valued at \$15,887,217 as against \$3,049,967 pounds in 1883 valued at \$8,491,988.28. Importations have more than doubled in quantity, and nearly doubled in

value. We also imported \$47,724,852 worth of manufactures of wool as against \$42,558,456 in 1883. During this last fiscal year the total valuation of imported wool and woolen goods was \$63,612,069, as against \$51,644,014.22 in 1883, an increase of \$12,567,635. Every ounce of that, costing abroad \$63,612,069 could have been produced at home by American labor, rather than abroad by foreign labor.

We bought abroad during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, \$723,879,817 of foreign products of all kinds, and sold abroad only \$683,802,236 of our own products of all kinds: which shows a balance of trade against us of \$40,017,577. That is, the last year's trade has put the people of the United States in debt to foreign nations, over 40,000,000, which must be paid in gold, or carried over as a debt at interest, and paid at some future day. If the wool and woolen schedules of duty were what they ought to be, that \$63,612,069 of wool and woolen merchandise would have been produced at home, instead of being purchased abroad. Then, instead of being indebted \$40,017,577 on last year's foreign trade, foreign nations would have owed us \$23,594,492, which they would be obliged to pay us in gold; and the people of the United States would have been \$63,612,069 richer to-day than they are, nearly all of which sum would have gone into the pockets of labor.

What has been the loss of the United States in the production of wool and woollens, has been the gain of foreign nations, for they have to that extent supplied our market.

Again I ask if such are some of the effects of a small reduction in duty in five years, what would be the effect of free trade during the next five years? The figures establish the probability that the United States would not at the end of five years of free trade be able to produce more than two-thirds of a pound of scoured wool for each inhabitant, while six pounds for each would be a moderate allowance for the supply of ordinary and necessary demands of the American people, in other words we could supply one-ninth the quantity of wool which our necessities demand.

WOOL AS A DIPLOMAT.

Wool is as great a diplomat on questions of war and peace as gunpowder, and as necessary to our defence and independence.

Andrew Jackson, in one of his messages, mentioned wool as necessary to our independence and defence in time of war, and on that ground urged its production to be encouraged in the United States, to the extent of our own needs as a nation, by an adequate and suitable tariff on the imported article. He had experience in the war of 1812, and saw the government and the American people at that time pay \$2 per pound for wool of an inferior quality. I do not know the price during the American revolution, but France was then fighting with us, and France and Spain were great wool-growing countries. In the war of the rebellion the price went above a dollar per pound, and yet we had peace abroad, we had ships, and an almost unobstructed sea whereby to import the article. In case of war with Great Britain, even now threatened, and sooner or later to occur, or with any of the great European powers, our ability to supply our own wants by importation is more than problematic. It is hardly necessary to mention here the numerous complications liable to lead us into war. The ship canal; the Monroe doctrine and the attitude of European countries on account of it; the Chinese question; the seal fisheries of the Pacific the mackerel and cod fisheries on the northern Atlantic; the jealousy and greed of Great Britain and her provinces; the frictions of foreign trade; the protection of American citizens abroad; the greed which other foreign nations may have to plunder the richest people on the face of the globe, etc.

What would be our condition if we could produce only one-ninth of the wool necessary to clothe our people, and were obliged to carry on extensive military operations for a series of years amid the rigors of a Canadian climate, or the rigors of our own Northern climate? Would the embarrassments be materially lessened in carrying on a military campaign in the sickly regions of Mexico or Central America, or even our own Southern border.

Our circumstances and surroundings and the demands of civilized warfare are quite different from what they were during the American revolution, or during the war of 1812, or even during the rebellion. Even if we could get wool from abroad during such wars, which is doubtful, the cost of it, at \$3, \$4, or \$5 per pound, would present a serious question, on putting a million of soldiers into the field.

IN CASE OF WAR.

What do the modern statesmen of the country mean by trying to destroy wool production in the United States by now placing it on the free list though it has been on the protected list since 1816, just after the close of the war of 1812? This industry once broken down will require many years and large expenditures for its restoration. It is an industry of slow growth and cannot be forced by sudden effort; but if we should need fortifications, arms or ammunition for purposes of war they can be quickly supplied. Have these new-light statesmen no foresight? Do they belong to a class of men whose capacity limits them to a single idea, and who are ready to break down every barrier and safeguard, and blindly over-leap every intervening obstacle regardless of consequences, to attain a single object or accomplish a single purpose?

Is their purpose to reduce the surplus revenue? That purpose could be better accomplished by increasing the duty on wool and woollens. Can it be that the experiences of the late war have created a desire on the part of a few discontented spirits to weaken the strong arm of the Government in war? What can be the motive for this persistent, unceasing, unpatriotic crusade, to strike down a single industry, so necessary to our independence and defence in war, and so necessary to the health, comfort, and to the general welfare of our people?

Have the teachings of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Andrew Jackson been forgotten? This new-light statesmanship which fosters foreign industries rather than our own, will sooner or later, be burned up in the fierce indignation of the American people. The old adage, "In peace prepare for war," seems to be reversed.

What more necessary, careful, thoughtful preparation in peace could be made than to provide a good supply of good, warm clothing material within our own borders beyond the accidents and perils of war for sixty millions of people? England is seeking the control of the wool product of the world. Success in that enterprise would give her more power over the United States and over the fighting nations of the earth than her entire armament on the ocean at less than one-tenth the cost.

If it is the duty of the wool manufacturers, as I believe it is their wish, to stop this higgling about a cent or two per pound protection on wool, and assist us to secure full and ample protection for this industry. While we assist in procuring, as we most earnestly desire, ample and full protection for the manufacturer. The interests of flock masters and manufacturers of wool are one and indivisible. Indeed, the two form but a single industry. We, by our industry, convert the grass and the grain into the fleece, and they take the fleece and convert it into clothing. And thus they and we are hand in hand engaged in different parts of a common enterprise. The free traders claim that wool should be put on the free list in order to benefit the manufacturer by giving him free raw materials, and thus enabling him to compete with his product in the world's market.

The wool manufacturers cannot see it in that light, and they distrust the motives of the free traders. They know that under the present laws they can import foreign wools and manufacture them for a foreign market at the nominal duty of one cent per pound for ordinary combing and clothing wools, and one-half cent and one-quarter of a cent per pound on two classes of carpet wools—just enough to pay for regulating the business. Why don't they manufacture for foreign markets? The American manufacturers are unwilling to be dependent upon foreign nations for their raw material, and they know that they cannot compete in foreign markets until they have first supplied their own, and cannot do so even then until American labor, American capital, American machinery, and American power to drive it are as cheap as those procured by foreign manufacturers. Thus they know that this pretence of benefitting the American manufacturer of woollen goods is a mere false pretence, a sham, and a fraud.

THE REVENUE THREATENED.

The movement to put wool on the free list is the first step toward the greatest change in the revenue system of the United States it has ever experienced. The ordinary expenses of the Government have heretofore been paid mainly from Custom House duties, which policy, with a wise and discriminating adjustment of the duties, has been the source of protection to American industries. Now, for the first time in the history of this Government, direct taxation is advocated as a permanent source of revenue, and that the entire reduction of the surplus revenue shall be accomplished by reducing the rate of tariff duties. We collected during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, from internal revenue \$125,000,000 and the revenue from that source is rapidly increasing while the necessary expenses of the Government are rapidly diminishing. That source of revenue was designed and provided in the Constitution for emergencies, and has been resorted to three times during the life of the republic, and has each time been abandoned when the emergency ceased to exist. Its continuance now as a permanent source of revenue will destroy absolutely the principle of protection in the enactment and administration of the laws, and will result in practical free trade within fifteen years. It effects an entire change in the industrial policy of the United States, and must result in the establishment of a system of labor as cheap as that of Europe. The necessary logic of this new position is free trade and an overturning of our industrial system which has been a hundred years in its building. What arrant hypocrisy for any one to deprecate the lesser evil of a few hundred, or even a few thousand, imported laborers who compete with our laborers while advocating an increase of the \$723,000,000 of imported products of foreign labor, now annually imported, the most of which compete in a greater degree with our labor. Imported laborers would at least be fed here, but if the products of their labor is imported there is no set off. Ninety per cent. of all products is labor in some form, and nearly all national wealth is the product of labor. When the labor of a country is steadily employed at remunerative wages that country is getting rich and its people are individually prosperous and happy. Why should a lot of mere theorists, without practical experience or wisdom, be per-

mitted to interfere, and by a change of policy turn back the tide of prosperity which has made us the richest, most productive, best educated, and happiest people on the globe?

Of the \$723,000,000 and over of foreign labor products imported last year, Ohio's share, according to population, would be about forty-three and two-third millions. If Ohio was obliged to hire forty-three and two-third million dollars' worth of work each year, where is the statesman who would advocate giving such a job as that to England, France, or Germany, instead of our own countrymen, as contractors and laborers because it was a little cheaper? You can figure out the work which each country is entitled to have as its share.

WHO SHALL DO OUR WORK?

This is a paralled case. The real question is, who shall have the work to do? Shall American citizens, who support the Government and all our institutions, local and national, and who defend them in war have the work to do? Or shall foreigners who live abroad, do their work abroad, support other Governments and other institutions, and fight against us in case of war have it to do and enjoy its advantages, protected by our laws without taxation? When applied to the wool industry, 90 per cent. of which is labor in some form, the question is whether Americans shall have the privilege of doing the work at fair American prices or whether Australians and South Americans shall have it to do at prices which they will fix from year to year for us to pay.

The present free trade agitation is largely the offshoot of the cheap labor system, which was destroyed by the late war, as well as the cause of the war, and is fostered by England through her Cobden Club and otherwise.

Let me give you a quotation from a couple of American members of the British free trade Cobden Club. One is from John G. Carlisle, the Speaker in the House of Representatives, and the other is from the Hon. Henry Watterson, the brilliant editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

On February 7, 1883, the same year that he joined the Cobden Club, in a speech in the House of Representatives on the subject of the duties on iron and iron ore, Mr. Carlisle said (Con. Rec., 44th Congress, 2d session, page 2,242): "If you will remove those high protective duties, the skill, the capital, and the enterprise of the Northern States, instead of locating manufacturing establishments in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and elsewhere, where the material conditions are unfavorable, will go to those localities in the South and West where all the conditions are favorable, and establish their industries there. I repeat if you will take off these high duties, remove the bounties which the government exacts from the people for the benefit of the rolling mills, blasting furnaces, and steel railway mills, in places where they cannot successfully be operated without the bounty, they will go to the West and South, and build up that country. * * * The only competition which they (the South) need to fear is the competition of New England—not that of old England. If you want to help the South and West remove those high protective duties from the articles which they have to use, encourage the capital and skill of the North to locate in those sections, and they will be developed without any expense to the people who consume their products."

I now quote from a recent number of Mr. Watterson's paper: "Southern furnace men should bear in mind that a high duty on imports will keep up active competition in Northern furnaces, while a very moderate duty would protect a fair profit from foreign competition, while greatly enlarging their field by closing many northern furnaces on account of the cost of production."

Both quotations breathe the same thoughts, and though they relate to a single protected industry, would with equal grace cover any and all others. They would reduce the tariff so low that the North, with its high wages could not produce, but leave it high enough to enable the cheaper labor of the South to control the market.

Such narrow, sectional, and unpatriotic sentiments ought not to guide either the legislation or the Administration in this great republic. Instead of building up they would strike down, by indirection, the great industries of the North, where three-fourths of all in the whole country are located, where three-fourths of the labor and the voting population reside, and where three-fourths of the capital of the whole United States is owned and invested.

Are not Southern iron fields as well protected as Northern? Is not Southern wool as well protected as Northern? If the non-striking colored labor of the South is cheaper than the white labor of the North, does not the South enjoy its profits and a corresponding advantage against which no lover of his country will complain?

Such sentiments would divide the profits of the iron industry in the best market of the world, with old England, rather than Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New England or the North.

I wish to call your attention and that of the country, to the absence of statesmanship, and to the presence of intense sectionalism embodied in the sentiments which I have quoted. Mills and his committee were selected by the gentlemen whom I have quoted and their advisers to take the first step, and they constitute the power behind the throne, direct the legislation and make up the political issues for the citizens of the great American republic.

Past and Present.

A HISTORY OF PROTECTION, FROM
THE TIME OF WASHINGTON.

JAMES C. BLAINE

Arraigns the Different Tariff Acts.
Their Effects Portrayed. The
Champions of Protection
Passed in Review.

Free Trade Follies.

Mr. Cleveland Declared in 1884 that Pro-
tection Was Not an Issue. Democrats
Promised Not to Disturb the Tariff.

Mr. Blaine presented the following
comprehensive history of the protective
tariff in the United States before an im-
mense audience of 50,000 people in New
York City, on the evening of the 29th of
September.

POLITICAL PROVERBS.

"General Harrison has the agreeable
faculty of condensing a whole argument
within the dimensions of a proverb. It
is the faculty which was the striking fea-
ture in Benjamin Franklin's mode of
reasoning, and Mr. Lincoln possessed it
in a very remarkable degree. Never
was a happier argument more felicitously
stated than when General Harrison said
that free traders were studying maxims
instead of markets. In a single phrase he
exhibited the fallacy and the weakness of
their whole argument. They speak of
theory, they reject practice, and in a
word I wish to speak to-night of the his-
tory of the tariff in this country. From
the first of the Government to this hour
one great lesson has been taught. It be-
gan under Washington with a protective
tariff. It was increased by twelve sepa-
rate enactments up to the war of 1812.
It was doubled by the war of 1812, and up
to that time there was not any difference
in this country. All parties, Democratic
and Republican alike, were in favor of a
tariff. The division came first on the Act
of 1816, after the war. Then there hap-
pened exactly what Mr. Cleveland threat-
ens this country with—the abolition of
the tariff and disaster to the country, and
from that time to 1824 was the worst pe-
riod that this country has ever seen.

PROTECTION IN 1824.

"In 1824 the first heavily protective tariff
was passed, and if there are any Demo-
crats within the sound of my voice I beg
them to listen while I state who voted for
that bill.

"In the first place a Senator from
Tennessee named Andrew Jackson; in
the next place a Senator from New York
named Martin Van Buren; in the next
place a Representative from Pennsylva-
nia named James Buchanan—three
men who were afterward Democratic
Presidents of the United States, voted
for that bill. Besides these a Senator
from Kentucky, Richard M. Johnson,
afterward Vice President of the United
States with Martin Van Buren, and also
the great host of the Democratic party of
all shades supported that measure. Four
years later, when they made the tariff
still higher, the men whom I have men-
tioned were still in the Senate and House
and repeated that vote, and in addition
to those I have named Silas Wright, a
Senator from New York, and the ablest
man that the Democrats of New York
ever sent to the national council.

BEGINNING OF FREE TRADE.

"That tariff gave unlimited prosperity
to the country. It was going on from
good to better, and from better to best,
when just at that time there came athwart
the national sky the influence that guides
the Democratic party to-day. Mr. Cal-
houn, who had started as a protectionist,
had found his way to the Presidency
barred by his quarrel with Jackson and
Jackson's favoritism to Van Buren.

"Mr. Calhoun broke that protective
tariff. He found that they could not
have free labor in the South with slave
labor, and therefore they could not have
manufactories in the South, and there-
fore they were not in favor of the tariff,
and from that hour—dating from 1832
and 1833—the Democratic party in this
country was changed. And it had then
and there established two corner stones
—the advocacy of the extension of slavery
and free trade. Those were the two

great leading inspirations that guided
that party. In breaking down the tariff
of 1828 and 1824 they established the free
trade tariff of 1833. Then again, just as
it had been under the low tariff of 1816,
came the financial crisis of 1837 and the
country was again prostrated. How was
it relieved? By the protective tariff of
1842. It had been thrown into such a
prostrate degree of (I might almost say
ruin) depression that everywhere men
were out of work and were glad to get it
at twenty-five cents a day under the ad-
ministration of Martin Van Buren, the
Democrat from the State of New York.

"That was relieved by the election of
William Henry Harrison, and his elec-
tion gave us the tariff of 1842. Well,
that lifted the country, and when the
Democrats nominated Mr. Polk against
Henry Clay in 1844, he was compelled
(the Democratic candidate) to write in
bad faith and with no intention of keep-
ing it, that he was in favor of a certain
degree of protection, and on that bad
faith, expressed in what was known as
the Kane letter, Mr. Clay was defeated
and Mr. Polk installed. And then, de-
spite the pledge of the Democratic party
they broke down the protective tariff of
1852. They broke it down by the casting
vote of George M. Dallas, who was elected
as a personal hostage that protection
should be sustained. They broke it
down without even so much as one Demo-
cratic blush. There was no immediate
disaster, and you will hear the Demo-
crats all through this country in the tariff
argument that is being waived from the
lakes to the gulf, cite the tariff of 1846 as
the proof that a low revenue tariff serves
the interest of the country better than a
protective tariff. My friends, when the
tariff of 1846 went into effect the Mexican
war immediately broke out, and it cost
\$150,000,000. The Irish famine came in
and called for enormous shipments of
breadstuffs. The revolutions of 1848 in
Europe occurred, and the result was that,
by a reverse action, prosperity was made
in the United States, and before these
revolutions had passed we made the dis-
covery of gold in California.

THE PANIC IN BUCHANAN'S TIME.

The panic of 1857 was a panic that pro-
strated all the great interests of the coun-
try, and was one that compelled Mr. Bu-
chanan to say in his message to Congress
in December of that year, that "with all
the natural resources in our hands, our
manufactories were prostrated, enter-
prises were dead, and the laboring men
of the country were without work and in
great distress." That never was cured
until the protective tariff came into being
again, caused by Abe Lincoln's election
in 1860.

"And from that time to this we have
had a protective tariff. Since 1860 this
country has had the blessing of a protec-
tive tariff, and there has never been in
ancient or modern history on this hemi-
sphere or in the other, on any continent,
or in the isles of the sea, a country that
for twenty-eight years has been as pros-
perous as the United States of America.
(Cheers.) And now, Mr. Cleveland, fol-
lowing the precedent of the Democratic
Presidents that have broken down the
protective tariff before, asks that the
voters of the United States shall aid him
in destroying the protective tariff.

"The question is submitted to you, the
voters of the United States, to you the
voters of New York, to you the voters of
New York especially, to say to Mr. Cleve-
land that he has not the power to destroy
the protective tariff. Now, my friends, I
am running very hastily over a century's
history of the tariff, and I say without
fear of contradiction by any one that these
things lead us to the indisputable conclu-
sion first, that there has never been a pro-
tective tariff in this country that did not
bring prosperity, and second, that a pro-
tective tariff has never been broken down
without bringing adversity with it; and
third, that there has never been since Mr.
Calhoun gave the South the lead in the
Democratic party nearly sixty years ago,
there has never been a Democratic ad-
ministration put in power since that did
not try to break down the protective
tariff. Mr. Cleveland denied when he ran
in 1884 that the protective tariff was an
issue, and Democrats of New York and
elsewhere pledged the American people,
and Mr. Samuel J. Randall honorably
and faithfully pledged the American peo-
ple that the advent of the Democracy
should not in the least affect the tariff.

BROKEN DEMOCRATIC PLEDGES.

"That pledge was given four years ago,
and now, in the year of Christ, 1888, you
see how that pledge has been kept, for

the American people are to-day in a strug-
gle (one that will be decisive for the next
twenty-five years) are in a struggle wheth-
er we shall surrender our protection and
put this country on the basis of sharp
competition from Europe, or whether we
shall maintain the same system that has
wrought so powerfully in aid of the pros-
perity of every man in the land; and that
question, fellow citizens, is submitted to
you.

"On my return from Europe I had the
pleasure of making a brief speech then,
and I said to the mighty host of laboring
men in this country, our wage workers,
that the decision of that question was
with them. They can destroy the tariff
by their votes and they can maintain pro-
tection.

"It is for you to say. It should be a
light and a guide to teach you the lesson,
the great lesson, that if you do not main-
tain your own ground no one else will
maintain it for you. The ballot is in your
hands. It may be wielded for your de-
struction or it may be wielded for your
protection and safety." (Cheers.)

THE BUGLES ARE CALLING AGAIN.

BY C. O. BAKER.

The bugles are calling again,
The air with the drum beat is stirred;
On mountain, in valley, or plain,
The call to the battle is heard.
They answer from mountain and plain,
They answer from lake to the sea:
"We come to the summons again,
To follow the flag of the free.
Give us a Man for chief,
A man the occasion to suit;
No Knight of the Handkerchief,
No soldier by substitute;
No silken and scented rag,
No banner without a name—
Ours be the starry old flag
Scorched in the battle's fierce flame!"

In city, in forest, in field,
The sound of their coming is heard;
Like the raindrops the summer clouds
yield,
Like the leaves by the summer wind
stirred.
They come in the morning's gray calm,
They come when the solemn stars shine,
They shout 'neath the fair Southern
palm,
They chant 'neath the dark Northern
pine:
"Give us a Man for chief,
Give us the starry old Flag;
No Knight of the Handkerchief,
No silken and scented rag,
No silken and scented rag,
Scorched in the battle's fierce flame,
Torn by the wild ocean gale,
Blown by the trumpet of Fame—
That is the banner we hail!"

The stars of that banner shine bright
From the masthead and hilltop and
spire;
Our camp fires blaze through the night,
The mountains are flaming with fire,
Like the storm, burst the cry of that host,
Like thunder that far distant roar;
The sound from the mountain top tossed
Rolls down to the surf beaten shore:
"Give us a Man for chief,
A man the occasion to suit;
No Knight of the Handkerchief,
No soldier by substitute;
No substitute for chief,
But a soldier to dare and to do,
No perfumed handkerchief,
No flag but the Red, White and
Blue."

—New York Tribune.

THIRD PARTY SHORTSIGHTED- NESS.

The claim made by the great Third party
that there was no temperance sentiment
in the country until they brought it here is
contradicted by the facts. The Prohibi-
tion Party was organized as early as 1869.
Prior to this date prohibition laws existed
in sixteen states; in Maine, New Hamp-
shire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode
Island, Connecticut, New York, Dela-
ware, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan,
Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Kansas.
For different reasons the law fell into
disuse in all but a few of these states.
Has the Third party ever secured a line of
prohibitory legislation? Such legislation
has been enacted by some other party.
In New Jersey, Virginia, North Carolina,
Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Michigan,
Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Kentucky,
Arkansas and Missouri, the popular vote
cast in 1884 was, 3,588,354.

The Prohibition candidate for presi-

dent received in these states only 39,578
votes, or about one vote in a hundred.
Does this look as if the Third party was
the chief promoter of temperance legisla-
tion?

The third party appears to take a deeper
interest in defeating a pronounced Rep-
ublican prohibitionist, than it does in
defeating a pronounced liquor candidate.
The exercise of a little practical sagacity
would teach the Third party that one
term of Warner Miller as governor, were
worth a century of so pronounced a friend
to the unrestricted sale of liquor as David
B. Hill.

ORGANIZE!

It is well to remind all men who are
loyal to that splendid soldier and patriot,
General Harrison, and to the glorious
principles of the Republican party, that
the time for action is here. Demonstrative
enthusiasm is all right in its place.
Brass bands, torches and processions are
the time-honored manifestations of ex-
ceeding great enthusiasm. But more is
needed. Workers in the cause must or-
ganize, must spread the great truths of
protection far and near, must enlighten
the ignorant, persuade the doubting, en-
courage the faint-hearted, and cheer the
strong. The enemy is active, unscrupu-
lous and well entrenched. He will leave
no stone unturned to secure the triumph
of free trade, and the ruin of American
industries.

INSULTING THE VETERANS.

The clerks of the Third Auditor of the
Treasury are making out lists of male in-
valid pensioners in the doubtful States.
It is said that these lists are to be furn-
ished to Democratic campaign committees
for use in exchanging promises of in-
creased pensions for votes.—New York
Press.

A president who has tried in every
way to cast discredit upon the men who
saved the Union, to deprive veterans and
the surviving relatives of veterans of
pensions to which the fortunes of war
justly entitled them; and who now, at
the eleventh hour attempts to hoodwink,
and insult the intelligence of the survi-
vors in this way is marked for defeat.

Tariff Echoes.

HOME MARKET BEST.—Is free raw ma-
terial necessary to the extension, or for
commanding, the markets of the world?
—Manufacturer.

It is not. What would be the use of com-
peting for foreign markets when they are
filled by other nations who admittedly
pay less for labor? It is always better to
supply the home markets, and if we have
a surplus then extend it.

THE BOSS TRUST.—The capitalists can
make trusts and combinations, and they
can shut down one factory and pay that
fellow his proportion on what is made by
the plunder of the people by the other.
—Mr. Mills.

The capitalists have made, for example,
the sugar trust.

CRIME UNDER FREE TRADE.—Have
pauperism and crime increased or de-
creased under free trade in England?
The World says that they have decreased.
—Bradford.

A few years ago Mr. Joseph Chamber-
lain said:

"Never before was the misery of the
very poor more intense, or the conditions
of their daily life more hopeless and
more depraved."

THEY KNOW BETTER.—If the tariff is a
tax, why is it that so many of England's
workers remain in this country? Why
don't they return to the land where no
such tax exists?—Know All.

Because they know better. They find
that they can live and grow fat and save
money under the "tax." In England
they starved.

WHO MADE COFFEE FREE.—With a
cup of free coffee I drink to the health of
the Democratic party.—[R. Q. Mills.

The Republicans made coffee free. If
the Democrats had their way a duty
would be again placed on tea, coffee, and
sugar, and every duty that protects the
American producer or worker would be
swept away.

A QUESTION OF LABOR.—The average
man is rapidly bringing the tariff issue
down to its actual protection of labor.—
Phila. Times.

Correct. The average man is no fool.
He knows that the greater the amount of
the product of labor imported into the
United States the less demand there will
be for his labor. Protection he is going
to get.

BALLOT REFORM.

Action of Elmira Knights of Labor on
The Anti-Bribery and Electoral Bill.

HILL CONDEMNED!

An Honorable Body of Men Demand
Purity of the Ballot Box, and the
Defeat of Governor Hill—Strong
Resolutions Unanimously
Adopted.

Governor Hill's determined opposition
to all measures of ballot reform has drawn
upon him the condemnation of the
Knights of Labor, under whose auspices
the bills proposed and passed in the legis-
lature last winter, were framed.

These organizations care more for the
principles they are agreed upon and which
directly concern their interests than they
do for party or personal candidates. They
are agreed upon the necessity of ballot re-
form. They have supported measures
carefully prepared to meet the necessities
of this case. They realize that there is no
chance for political fair play for any man
against corruption at the polls until this
great principle of ballot reform is estab-
lished. Therefore they are united and
terribly in earnest in support of ballot
reform and they denounce and condemn
Governor Hill as "an ally of corruption-
ists" in defeating it.

The action of Local Assembly, No.
1,965, Knights of Labor, at Elmira, N. Y.
presented by official hand and bearing
the official seal, clearly expresses the
views of the order.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, On December 10, 1887, at a
regular meeting of 1965 K. of L., a com-
mittee was appointed to draft resolutions
for the purpose of petitioning the legis-
lature to amend the election laws by
making it a criminal offence for any
person to use money at any national,
state, or municipal election, in buying
votes, knowing full well that in the purity
of the ballot, free from the influence of
money, depends the future welfare of our
free institutions and the safety of our
country; and

Whereas, on March 10, 1888, such a
bill was introduced in the Senate by
Senator J. Stote Fassett, known as the
"Anti-Bribery Bill," which passed the
Senate and Assembly; this same bill
having been earnestly supported by D.
A. 15 K. of L.; therefore be it

Resolved, That we censure Governor
D. B. Hill for not signing this bill, and
for treating with such contempt the well-
known wishes of the K. of L., and a vast
majority of law-abiding citizens.

Resolved, We, the K. of L., do also de-
nounce and condemn Governor Hill for
his action on the "Electoral Bill,"
known as the "Saxton bill," a bill
framed solely in the interest of the poor
man; a bill which would enable a poor
man to compete for an office with a man
of wealth.

Resolved, That in withholding his
assent to those two great measures, Gov-
ernor Hill proves himself an enemy to
the deserving poor man, and an ally of
corruptionists.

Resolved, That we, the K. of L., will
do our utmost to defeat Governor Hill
for re-election to the office of Governor,
and call on all labor organizations and
law abiding citizens to aid us in our en-
deavors to preserve a pure ballot.

Resolved, That we send a copy to each
D. A. in the State, under the seal of the
Order, and that they be given to the
press for publication.
Unanimously adopted.

Cleveland's philosophy, "I am, there-
fore I exist."

If Governor Hill is the peanut politic-
ian of the Democracy, Thurman is the
doughnut.

When the President kicks a poor sol-
dier out of the White House he invariably
does so with his V toe.

The Star indulges in ominous head-
lines. One reads "Running with a Knife
in his Throat." The Star omits to men-
tion whether Hill or Cleveland feels the
point.

Every Household

Should have Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It saves thousands of lives annually, and is peculiarly efficacious in Croup, Whooping Cough, and Sore Throat.

After an extensive practice of nearly one hundred years, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is a cure for recent colds and coughs. I prescribe it and believe it to be the very best expectorant now offered to the people. Dr. John C. Lewis, Druggist, West Bridgewater, Mass.

"Some years ago Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cured me of asthma after the best medical skill had failed to give me relief. A few weeks since, being again a little troubled with the disease, I was promptly

Relieved By

the same remedy. I gladly offer this testimony for the benefit of all similarly afflicted."—F. H. Hassler, Editor Argus, Table Rock, Neb.

"For children afflicted with colds, coughs, sore throat, or croup, I do not know of any remedy which will give more speedy relief than Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I have found it, also, invaluable in cases of whooping cough."—Ann Lovejoy, 1,251 Washington-street, Boston, Mass.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has proved remarkably effective in croup and is invaluable as a family medicine."—D. M. Bryant, Chippewa Falls, Mass.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles \$5.

RIKER'S

Reliable and Justly Celebrated

Family Medicines,
Toilet Requisites,
Perfumes, etc.

RIKER'S
EXPECTORANT

Acknowledged by all who have used it to be the most wonderful cure in the world for Coughs and Colds.

Is warranted to cure any ordinary cough or cold or your money is returned. A pleasant, swift and sure cure for Coughs and Colds. It takes at least a day or so to cure a cold, but it is worth your while to try it.

It stops your cough almost at once, but should you be taking it after two or three doses, probably your cough would return. One thing you can always be sure of: Long before you have emptied the bottle you will be well.

It is a trial of this truly wonderful medicine costs nothing, and as to cases out of every 100 will be cured it is well worth your while to try it at least once. Price per bottle containing half a pint (enough to cure eight people if taken in time).

IT GETS THERE ALL THE SAME.

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SALOON RAIDERS ARRESTED,

And After a Lengthy Hearing They were Held in Michigan.

WHY JASPER IS EXERCISED.

A Marriage That was Not Solemnized in Indiana.

THE RUSSIAN TROOPS

Being Rearranged on the Frontier of Austria.

A FOOLISH YOUNG WOMAN

Who Took Poison Because a Young Man, in Kentucky, Did Not Return Her Love.

By Telegram to The Freeman

GRAND FORKS, Dak., Oct. 18.—A number of ladies were brought here from Thompson, a neighboring village, yesterday, charged with riot in having raided the saloons. Their trial occupied the entire day, and was bitterly contested, the local Women's Christian Temperance Union espousing their cause. The justice finally ruled that an offense had been committed, and held each of them in \$200 bonds.

DOES NOT WANT TO BE MARRIED.

A Wealthy Man of Jasper, Indiana, Runs Away from Matrimonial Noose.

By Telegram to The Freeman

JASPER, Ind., Oct. 18.—This town is excited over the disappearance of Charles Krouse, a prominent business man, and one of the wealthiest men of the place. It had been announced that Krouse was to be married on October 1 to Rosa Jolly, of Ferdinand, Ind., a prominent society lady. The wedding trove was prepared, costly presents had been shown to friends, and a grand celebration of the town was anticipated. Sunday night, October 7, Charles took a train for the East, and has not been heard from since.

Victims of Unrequited Love.

By Telegram to The Freeman

HARRODSBURG, Ky., Oct. 18.—Mary Lester, daughter of a well-to-do farmer, committed suicide by taking strychnine, yesterday. Some hours after swallowing the poison she told what she had done and asked for medical aid but it was too late. She died in terrible agony. A young man named Campbell had been paying her attention but it was recently announced that he would marry another girl.

"Merely a Measure of Precaution," Perhaps.

By Cable to The Freeman

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 18.—The rearranging of the Russian troops in the vicinity of the Austrian frontier is proceeding actively, in response to the movements of the Austrian forces. No special change in the relations between the two countries has taken place. The movement of the Russian troops is merely a measure of precaution.

The Country Produce Market.

The following report of the New York produce market has been prepared expressly for THE FREEMAN:

New York, Oct. 18.

CHEESE—State factory, fancy white, 10 1/2; 11 State factory, choice, 10 1/2; 12 State factory, prime, 10 1/2; 13 State factory, good, 10 1/2; 14 State factory, part skim, choice, 10 1/2; 15 State factory, part skim, fair, 10 1/2.

Eggs—Penn., Del. and Md., fresh laid, 22 1/2; Western fresh gathered, fair to good, 19 1/2.

LIVE POULTRY—Fowls, near by, 8 1/2; 9 Fowls, Western, prime, 8 1/2; 10 Turkeys, 9; 11 Broilers, young, 6; 12 Poultry, old, 7; 13 Ducks, Western, 1/2 pair, 10; 14 Geese, Western, 1/2 pair, 11 1/2; 15 Turkey, prime, mixed weights, 11 1/2; 16 Chickens and fowls, mixed Western, fair, 11; 17 Ducks, fair to good, 11; 18 Ducks, inferior, 10; 19 Geese, Western, 1/2 pair, 12 1/2; 20 Geese, Eastern, 1/2 pair, 11 1/2.

VEALS AND STOCKS—Live calves, prime, 7 1/2; 21 Live calves, fair to good, 7 1/2; 22 Live calves, poor to fair, 7 1/2; 23 Sheep, good to prime, 4 1/2; 24 Sheep, common to fair, 4 1/2; 25 Spring lambs, good to prime, 5 1/2; 26 Spring lambs, poor to fair, 4 1/2; 27 Veals, country dressed choice, 7 1/2; 28

Marlborough Personals.

Samuel Sherman is in Sullivan County.

Mrs. W. H. Townsend has been visiting in New York City.

Mrs. H. Lonsdale and daughter, of Croton Lake, have been visiting here.

Edward Fowler, of New York City, was in Marlborough on Monday.

J. E. Chatfield, of Waterville, Conn., visited in Marlborough last week.

Winslow Bell and wife have been enjoying a week's outing on Long Island.

D. L. Wygant has had a street lamp erected on his property on Grand-street.

Miss Ida Winnie, of Albany, has been a guest at the residence of Dr. A. H. Palmer.

Miss Harriet McLean, of Cooperstown, has been visiting at the residence of Thomas F. Burgess.

Miss Mary Callier, who has been a guest at the Baldwin residence, returned to her home in Nyack, Friday.

Miss M. Bamber, of Astoria, L. I., and Miss A. M. Perrine, of Philadelphia, have been visiting at the residence of Ira Staples.

South-Rondout News.

Has this banister a fire-bug?

Allen Gurney, of Cold Spring, and Thomas Fallon, Jr., of New York City, were here, Monday.

Miss Lulu Kelly, of New York City, has been visiting at the residence of Roswell Hotelling.

Dr. Josiah Hasbrouck, Sr., of Port-Ewen, who has been ill for some time, was in town on Monday.

There is an abundance of water in and about this place, but it is not available, with the means at hand, to put out fires.

The old master Nature is busy with brush and pallet. Brilliantly variegated foliage shows the effect of his taste and skill in mixing and applying colors.

H. E. Crowell, Secretary of the Rondout Young Men's Christian Association, gave a Bible reading in the Chapel, Sunday night. These "readings" are interesting and attract large audiences.

The Chestnut Crop.

A farmer from the town of Hurley was in Rondout this forenoon. He said the crop of chestnuts this fall would be enormous. The trees are filled with burrs and the burrs are filled with chestnuts. According to his statement, the crop would be a record.

When the farmer learned that dealers in this city were asking 20 cents a quart he said that it was a robbery, as the nuts could be purchased of farmers' boys for \$1.50 a bushel.

Kerkhouson.

A. J. Schoonmaker and sister are in New York City.

Wester Wilkinson and wife, of Ellenville, spent Sunday in town.

Miss Katie Kortright returned home Monday from Brooklyn.

William McCausland and Eliza Drake, of this village, were married on Monday.

West Athens.

Alexander Wolfe has about 600 barrels of apples picked from his orchard.

The Lane Street M. E. Church choir and Sunday School will give a concert soon.

St. Remy.

Potatoes are rotting badly.

The new house of St. Haynes is being erected.

SPECIAL BUSINESS NOTICES.

There was a man of our town and he was wonderful wise. He jumped into a bramble bush and scratched out both his eyes. And when he saw his eyes were out with his right hand and main, he bought a bottle of Salvation Oil and rubbed them in again.

Dr. A. C. Henderson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "I find Paine's Compound (the 'Genuine') suit for regulating and strengthening tonic, and as a cure for summer complaints."

PILES: PILES: TRUBING PILES. Symptoms: Moisture itching and stinging; more at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue to fester, often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia.

BUCKLAN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chomblains, Corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. J. R. Clarke, 10 E. W. Knapp.

DON'T WANT A GIRL.

Last summer my wife's health was all run down, and she wanted me to hire a girl to do the work. In a little while I found out that she did not like her when to my surprise she said I need not hire any one, as she felt much better, and thought another bottle of Sulbur Bitters would cure her. I bought a bottle of Sulbur Bitters, and she was cured. I bought a bottle of Sulbur Bitters, and she was cured. I bought a bottle of Sulbur Bitters, and she was cured.

A FEW POINTERS.

The recent statistics of the number of deaths show that the large majority die with consumption. The disease may commence with an apparently harmless cough, which can be cured instantly by Dr. Kennedy's Cherry Balsam, which is guaranteed to cure the throat and lungs, which is guaranteed to cure the throat and lungs, which is guaranteed to cure the throat and lungs.

GAY N. H. TELL ME IT IS PAST.

The winter brings you chapped lips, sore nose, cold crabs, etc., but a box of HOP OINTMENT (endorsed by leading society ladies) will prove a friend to cure the throat and lungs, which is guaranteed to cure the throat and lungs, which is guaranteed to cure the throat and lungs.

THE REV. GEO. H. THAYER, of Marlboro, Ind.

"Both my wife and wife are cured of SIBBOL'S CONSUMPTION CURE." Sold by Frederick J. R. Clarke.

"This better not be, than be un'appy."

and no one can be happy who's system is deranged by poisonous acids. Stomach and bowels must be kept in order from torpid liver and derangement of the digestive organs. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pills correct irregularities of the liver, prevent constipation and promote good health. Buy them of your druggist.

ELECTRIC BITTERS.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters since the same sense of praise. A pure medicine and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the liver and kidneys, will remove bile, cleanse the blood, and cure all ailments caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of Rheumatism, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle at Cash-Carry, New York, and F. J. R. Clarke, Kingston, Drug Stores.

FOR DYSPEPSIA AND Liver Complaint, you have

a tried and tested remedy in Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. Sold by Frederick J. R. Clarke.

RHEUMATISM

Is undoubtedly caused by lactic acid in the blood. This acid attacks the tissues, and causes the pains and aches in the joints, muscles, and bones. It is the cause of all rheumatic pains, and it is the cause of all rheumatic pains, and it is the cause of all rheumatic pains.

It is the cause of all rheumatic pains, and it is the cause of all rheumatic pains, and it is the cause of all rheumatic pains. It is the cause of all rheumatic pains, and it is the cause of all rheumatic pains, and it is the cause of all rheumatic pains.

I have not used all of one bottle yet, yet, I suffered

from catarrh for twelve years, experiencing the nauseating dropping in the throat, peculiar to that disease, and now I feel like a new man. I tried various remedies without benefit until last April, when I saw Ely's Cream Balm advertised in the Boston Budget. I procured a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm, and have had no more bleeding, the mucus is entirely gone. D. G. Davidson, with the Boston Budget, formerly with Boston Journal.

A NASAL INJECTOR free with each bottle of Shiloh's

Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Sold by Frederick J. R. Clarke.

WHEN THE FAMILY PHYSICIAN

Cannot be found, then what? While in all serious cases we very properly rely upon the skill of a physician, yet in many cases a household remedy is the best. A trustworthy household remedy is the best. A trustworthy household remedy is the best. A trustworthy household remedy is the best.

It is the cause of all rheumatic pains, and it is the cause of all rheumatic pains, and it is the cause of all rheumatic pains. It is the cause of all rheumatic pains, and it is the cause of all rheumatic pains, and it is the cause of all rheumatic pains.

Catarrh is in the blood. No cure for this loath-

some and dangerous disease is possible until the poison is thoroughly eradicated from the system. For this purpose Ely's Cream Balm is the best and most economical remedy. Price \$1. 50c bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

ONE FACT

Is worth a column of rhetoric, said an American statesman. It is a fact, established by the testimony of thousands of people, that Ely's Cream Balm does cure scroful

